The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII....NO. 5392. NEW-YORK MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Peace Conference to be Held in Paris on Saturday.

The Surrender of the Greek Steamer Ersela Formally Demanded.

War Considered Inevitable in Athens.

The Cuban Revolutionists Still Sanguine of Success.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Northern Peace Conference—Movements at Athens.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 2.

It is now more than likely that both the Turkish and Grecian Governments will participate in the proceedings of the proposed conference. It is given out to-day that ALEXANDRE RIZA ARGHIRI, a noted Grecian poet, will represent Greece, and FUAD PASHA, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, will represent the Sublime Porte. The Conference will be composed of the Ambassadors to France from the various Powers of Europe. The sittings will be held in this city, and be presided over by M. LAVALLETTE, the new French Foreign Secretary. The time of the meeting has not yet been fully agreed upon.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The Conference on the Eastern difficulty will meet at Paris on the 9th of January. It is said that should its deliberations prove abortive, Russia will demand strict non-intervention on the part of the European Powers in the quarrel between Greece and Turkey.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2.

A dispatch from Athens states that the Turkish Admiral, HOBART PASHA, has formally demanded the surrender of the Greek steamer Ersela. The dispatch adds that war is considered inevitable at Athens.

SPAIN.

Extent of the Insurrection in Malaga—The Attitude of France.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Further details of the suppression of the insurrection at Malaga have been received by telegraph. After a sharp engagement in the streets of the city, Gen. DE ROSA succeeded in routing the rebels and restoring order. The war vessels at anchor in the harbor acted in concert with Gen. DE ROSA by pouring a galling fire into the ranks of the insurgents. The country now is entirely tranquil.

MADRID, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The official reports state that the loss of the insurgents during the late fighting in Malaga was 400 hundred men. The city is now perfectly quiet.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 4.

The journals state that at the New-Year's reception the Emperor told Señor OLOZAGA, the Spanish Envoy, to convey to his Government the warmest wishes both of himself personally and of France for the happiness and prosperity of Spain.

FRANCE.

The Chinese Embassy—Preparations of Ironclads for Sea.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 2.

The *Patrie*, of to-day, in the course of an editorial on the Chinese Embassy, says that "China, observing her international obligations, comes to treat with the great commercial nations," and expresses the belief "that in the negotiation of treaties with her the Powers will find that additional markets for the commerce of the world will be developed in the new regions which will be opened to civilization." The *Patrie*, consequently, hopes that Mr. BURLINGAME'S mission will prove successful.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Mr. BURLINGAME and the other members of the Chinese Embassy have arrived in this city.

LONDON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Dispatches from Paris report that several French Iron-clads are preparing for sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Address on Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 2—Evening.

At a meeting of workingmen held at Leatherhead, to-night, presided over by Rev NEWMAN HALL, an address was presented to Hon. Rev. REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister. Mr. JOHNSON made a speech in reply, in which he said that the continuance of good feeling between Great Britain and the United States was sure to be demanded by the people of both countries. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

ITALY.

The Collission of the Mill-Feed Riots in Warsaw Frustrated.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Riotous disturbances, arising out of the attempts of the revenue officers to collect the unpopular mill-tax, are reported in some parts of the Kingdom, but they appear to be of no significant character.

AUSTRIA.

Maximilian's Movements.

VIENNA, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN has subscribed 5,000 francs for the monument to be erected here to the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN.

CUBA.

Importance Attached to Spain Refusing Belligerent Rights to the Insurgents—Sentiment Unfavorable.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Private letters received here from Cuba do not confirm the recent reports from that country relative to the recognition of the revolutionists. It is stated that Gen. DULCE has issued a proclamation to the Spanish garrison, in the island, and that Gen. JOVELLAR promises that they will be reinforced in a few days. It is thought that if they can hold out until March, this promise is certain. They are confident of the abolition of slavery, and will not have commissioners to the United States unless as a final resort.

MEXICO.

The Opening of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—Slavery Abolished in Sonora.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sunday, Jan. 3.

The opening of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad will be celebrated here on the 15th inst. The Legislature and Gov. HOFFMAN, with the officers of the Hall Railroad, the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, and the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and the officers and directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, are expected to be present. The latter will come from Albany, arriving at 9 o'clock in the morning, and those of them will return in the evening. They will be a grand display, with speeches. The citizens of Binghamton are making extensive preparations for the celebration. The snow storm is severe here. The snow has drifted somewhat, and in some places is nearly fifteen feet.

The Times on all the roads are generally behind time. One freight train was snowed in between Elmira and Owego three days on Thursday last. Many persons in the country around Binghamton the drifted snow covers the fences.

THE INDIANS.

Latest Reports from Gen. Sheridan—Gens. Custer Still on the War-path.

St. Louis, Saturday, Jan. 2.

Gen. SHERIDAN has received a letter from Gen. SHERIDAN, dated Fort Cobb, Dec. 19, noting additional facts the day previous with Gen. CUSTER'S Seventh Cavalry and last completion of the Nineteen Kansas Cavalry, in all about 1,500 men. Gen. SHERIDAN spent one day on CUSTER'S battle-field, and found the bodies of Mrs. BLINCE and child. While engaged in the Indian camp, Mrs. BLINCE was shot through the forehead and the child's brains dashed out.

Gen. SHERIDAN followed on the trail down the Washita seventy miles, when he came upon a camp of Kiowas, who met him with a white flag from Gen. HAZEN, who declared them to be friendly. SHERIDAN required the ladies to accompany him to Fort Cobb, but discovered, while traveling forward, that point that they were guiding their families to the Washita Mountains, suspecting that they were attempting to deceive him, he took Santana and Lone Wolf, and notified them he would hold them as hostages, and that if all the Kiowas did not come to Fort Cobb, he would take their Gen. SHERIDAN says:

The Indians now realize for the first time that Winter will not compel us to make a truce with them," and adds that "the Kiowas have been engaged on this war all the time, and have been playing with a loaded gun that blows them to pieces every time it goes off." Gen. HAZEN starts to march to Fort Cobb, and I will take the shortest cut of them before I leave them.

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and, one band of Comanches, with fifty lodges of Kiowas, are now at Wichita Mountains. Gen. SHERIDAN, after communication with Gen. HAZEN, proposes, when the Kiowas come in, to punish those who are known to have been concerned in pursuit and of murder. He will send Black Kettle's band out to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and command them to come in and submit to the same treatment if they refuse to come in, to kill every one who comes in the Washita Mountains. He will leave with Gen. HAZEN a sufficient force to enable him to control the Indians now at Cobb, and such others as may come in there. During the march from Camp Supply the weather and snow was very severe, but the health of the command was good—two men of the Seventh Cavalry and six of the Nineteenth Kansas Regiment only having died. In a private letter to Gen. SHERIDAN, dated Fort Cobb, Dec. 20, Gen. SHERIDAN says the Kiowas are coming in.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

The following dispatch has been received at the Adjutant General's Office at Washington:

HEADQUARTERS, Department of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2, 1869.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General of the Army:

I have just heard from Gen. SHERIDAN, who reached Fort Cobb Dec. 19, with the Seventh Cavalry and the Nineteenth Kansas Volunteers, all well. He had had a fight with the Indians, and had in possession of Satanta and Lone Wolf, whom he holds till the Kiowas surrender to him. Gens. SHERIDAN and HAZEN are now together and will settle this matter positively.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant-General.

Depredations by the Arizona Indians—Scarcity of Provisions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 26.

Later advices from Arizona state that the Wallapais Indians had broken faith with Col. PARKE and were again committing depredations; that the people of Wickinburg and vicinity had organized a company of scouts for the purpose of chastising the Indians, and, also, that they had petitioned Gen. Orr for troops. The Apaches had murdered two men in Pima County and stolen a number of cattle, which the troops had succeeded in recapturing. The Pinal Indians had committed outrages near Maricopa Wells, but Gen. ALEXANDER had settled the matter without a resort to arms. The Pinals are numerous and trouble with them is to be avoided.

There was no flour at Prescott or La Paz, and the people were living on corn meal and vegetables. A vessel loaded with supplies is supposed to have been lost off the Mexican coast in a recent storm.

Mining, both at the Pinole and Quartz mines, was being prosecuted vigorously.

HENRY JARMON, of New-York, a member of the present Legislature, had died at Tucson.

Numerous murders throughout the Territory are chronicled.

VIRGINIA.

Important Conferences at Lynchburg Participated in—They Recommend the Recognition of Universal Suffrage.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 2.

For two days past a conference of some of the leading men in the State has been in session, assembled by Hon. A. H. H. STUART, of Staunton; Hon. THOS. S. FLOURNOY, formerly Whig candidate for Governor; JOHN L. MARYE, JR., the present Conservative candidate for Attorney-General; WARTMAN BRADFORD, formerly Whig candidate for Governor; JOHN C. MCGUIRE, the present Conservative candidate for Attorney-General; WILLIAM ELLIOTT, formerly Whig candidate for Governor; GEORGE W. BOLLING, JAMES P. JOHNSON, former Whig Senator; FRANK G. RUFFIN, Hon. JOHN ROBSON, W. T. SUTHERLIN and others. Last night, after midnight, they agreed on a preamble and resolutions, which sets forth that while the people of Virginia do not believe that the lapsed is their unchanged condition are as yet fit for suffrage, yet in view of the expression of public opinion in the recent national election and in the hope of restoring harmony and peace, they are willing to accept universal suffrage, coupled with universal amnesty. A committee of nine was appointed to visit Washington, and urge Congress to legislate so as to secure them to the people of the State. The Committee is composed of Messrs. A. H. H. STUART, W. ROBERTSON, F. S. BLAIR, JAMES NELSON, W. A. WICKHAM, R. L. MAYO, JR., J. F. SLAUGHTER, JAMES P. JOHNSON and W. L. GRAHAM. A resolution was adopted recommending the people of the State to hold a convention on Feb. 22, in Richmond, to receive the report of the Committee, and arrange for the election. This conference is the result of a movement on the part of the "Do-Something" element in Richmond from the "Do-Nothing," the former desiring to make some advance toward meeting the reconstruction bill and its standing the possibilities of the test oath, &c., of the new Constitution; and the latter believing that the people of the State should under no circumstances sanction negro suffrage, which they believe disastrous and degrading.

R. W. HUMPHREYS, Ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of the Danville (Virginia) District, was arrested here to-night charged with embezzling the money, by not accounting for $26,000 received by him. He was held in $10,000 bail to answer the charge.

KENTUCKY.

The Arkansas Troubles—Sending Reinforcements.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, Jan. 3.

General BUCKNER, late President of the Tennessee Bourbon Club, was again elected last night. He was intended as a rebuke to Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, who was elected President of the Union Club.

It was reported here to-night that the infantry at Marion, Ark., had been garrisoned, who were ordered to fall, fight them, by Governor BRADFORD, and arrest them, in the woods and shot them. The names of Dr. MCKENNIE and Judge CROSSE, two well-known citizens, were also given. The report caused considerable excitement here.

South of San Francisco—Visitation of Rain—Railroad Meeting Speeches.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 4.

The Mercantile Gazette, from Panama, arrived here this evening.

There were 241 deaths in this city during the month of December, of which 148 were from consumption.

It has been raining for the past forty-eight hours.

The published statement for the year of the San Francisco for the year 1868 shows that the gross receipts were $1,000,000, and the expenditures $800,000. Several hundred vessels entered in the coasting trade are not included in the above. The exports of wheat since July 1 were 150,000 tons, and of flour, 240,000 barrels. Reducing the flour to wheat, the total exports were 350,000 tons. It is estimated that there is still on hand for export 100,000 tons of wheat. Estimating that from Oregon, which will reach this market, makes 200,000 tons for exportation. The exports of coal and bullion for the year were $20,400,000.

FLOUR—No sales; quotations are unchanged. Wheat $1 70@$1 75. Legal tenders, 74½.

Sterling Exchange—Sight, 9@; Bankers, 10@; Bankers, 9½; Chellan, $1@; Confederate, 72@; Crown Point, 85@; Empire Mill, 2@; Gould & Curry, 29@; Hale & Norcross, 54@; Imperial, 20@; Kentuck, 2@; Ophir, 69@; Overman, 36@; Savage, 57@; Sierra Nevada, 19@; Yellow Jacket, $1.45@.

ALBANY.

Gathering of the Members of the Legislature—The Several Candidates for the Speakership—Lively Electioneering.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Only about fifty Republicans and less than half that number of Democratic members of the Legislature have yet made their appearance here. The indications at present outnumber the members two to one, and so pretty much all the talking. The organization of the Assembly and the United States Senatorship are the two great questions discussed, the latter taking the precedence and giving tone and shape to the former. The first will be decided in the Republican caucus to-morrow evening, and the decision, whatever it may be, is expected to foreshadow the ultimate issue of the first and main question. If FOUDRINIER is elected Speaker, his friends expect FENTON will succeed to the United States Senate as a matter of course; and, on the other hand, if CRAIGHEAD is Speaker, MORGAN may hope to retain his seat another term. This is the generally accepted theory, and forms the basis of all discussion about the organization, at the same time it gives them all their bitterness. And yet it is by no means certain that the success of either candidate for Speaker will insure the success of his favorite for the Senatorship, by no manner of means. The chances this evening seem to favor FOUDRINIER for Speaker, but when the caucus nearly five Republican members across the aisle may be changed. The feeling of Morgan men are defiant, hopeful and self-confident as the Fentonians, but they, nevertheless, turn out the roughest in the end.

The Democrats take but very little interest in the fight, and if they did not follow the example of Gov. HOFFMAN and go to St. Peter's Church to-day, they certainly did not spend the Sunday in canvassing. They will meet in caucus, like their opponents, to-morrow evening, and go through the form of renominating their last year's Speaker, HITCHCOCK, and will probably give him their unanimous support in the Assembly.

The Clarkson in the Republican caucus lies between M. F. CORNELIUS and CORNELIUS UNDERWOOD. UNDERWOOD'S prospects are entirely satisfactory to his friends, and there is little doubt of his election.

The Missing Boston Bankers.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

JOSEPH W. DAVIS, the broker who was reported missing in the evening papers of Saturday, publishes a card referring to his unfortunate struggles to avoid bankruptcy, which left him in a condition mentally and physically requiring rest, and closing as follows: "On Monday morning my creditors will find me at my office prepared to show how every cent that I had has been disposed of, and where and by whom my money has been lost."

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The examination of BOWEN and LELAND, who were arrested on suspicion of murdering DAVID C. FAULKNER, the Malden watchman, resulted in their discharge from custody.

BUFFALO, Jan. 3.—The new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls was thrown open to the public yesterday noon. A four-horse carriage containing HORACE WHITE, Vice-President of the Bridge Company; SAMUEL KEYES, Engineer; T. W. HOYT, Superintendent, and WILLIAM POOR, Editor of the Niagara Falls *Gazette*, passed over, followed by crowds of pedestrians. The bridge is the longest span on the continent.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 3.—Among a dozen, or more, who were some months ago convicted of having stolen goods in his possession, and was sentenced to the penitentiary, but pardoned by the Governor, was to-day arrested and held in $5,000 bail on the charge of perjury and making fraudulent returns in a bankrupt case, whereby he concealed $10,000 worth of property with a view of defrauding his creditors.

ROCHESTER, PA., Jan. 3.—The Hon. JAMES A. HAMILTON, son of the late ex-Governor, was arrested on the charge of embezzling two thousand dollars from the office. He was held to bail in the sum of $15,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 3.—The joint railroad committees have accepted the terms laid down by the Commissioners for the purchase of Hartman Cove, and have paid $800,000, the sum demanded by the State. The warrant for the execution of WOOLLEY, at Woodstock, on the 7th inst., has been signed by the Governor.

ALTOONA, N. Y., Jan. 3.—A serious accident occurred at the skating rink in this city last evening, by the falling in of the roof of the building by the weight of the snow upon it. At the time there were about thirty persons on the ice. Four children were seriously injured, two of them, the son of Col. DONAN, fatally. He died last night. The others are Miss HOWARD, daughter of the Rev. Mr. HOWARD, and son of Mr. J. W. SANDS, one not considered in a dangerous condition.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—It has transpired that land thieves have forged titles to nine land grants in this State. One of the parties concerned is now in jail at St. Joseph. The Western Immigration Association of Kansas City, have petitioned Congress to annul the Wyandotte land grants. The Women's Suffrage Society of this city held a meeting to-night. Delegates were appointed to go to Jefferson City and advocate the claims of women suffrage before the Legislature.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad is now finished to Atlantic, eighty-two miles west of Des Moines. The Valley Railroad is also completed to Missouri River, so Des Moines is also completed.

The Robbery of an Express Messenger in Norfolk—$18,000 Taken—A Myterious Affair.

From the Norfolk Virginian, Jan. 2.

Yesterday morning our city was thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the announcement that Mr. EDWARD E. KING, agent of the Virginia Express Company in this city, while on his way to the depot of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad at 4 o'clock in the morning, had been robbed of a large sum of money—stated to be between $18,000 and $21,000. Mr. KING states that he had the money in an account-book in his breast pocket, and while walking swiftly to the depot, and just in the act of passing the corner of Ringgold and Main, he was assaulted by two men, one of whom struck him a severe blow on the side of the head, knocking him down. While in this condition he was robbed of the money, and his assailants, which he could not recognize, made their escape. As soon as he had recovered sufficiently, he gave the alarm, and was assisted by one of the Potion on the National Hotel. By this time, the confederates of the robbers, leaving no trace of their whereabouts. Mr. KING was afterward taken to his residence, where his injuries were attended to by Dr. MCGUIRE, who described them as a contused wound on the back of the head, slightly breaking the skin, but not fracturing the skull, and attributed the storm in which he was exposed to the night of delirium, but that he was pronounced to soon recover, and was able to give the above particulars. The money was drawn from the Exchange National Bank the day previous, and checks given by E. V. SPOTSWOOD, Secretary of the Virginia Express Company, in favor of agents of the Virginia Express Company. He also had in his possession a number of receipts, but was in the depot he supposed it to be his destination when the robbery was committed.

So much for one of the rather strange affairs now for the other. During the day numerous reports were circulated that the money was not as close as it should be, and the investors of persons that had sent it there battled the perpetrator, but nothing more since other than KING and some of his friends. Warrants were issued, and upon the strength of them Thos. FOSTER, an employee of the said Express Company, was arrested, and after an examination of several hours was committed to jail to await further examination, and on suspicion in the robbery—just how long time is not positively known.

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WASHINGTON.

Statement of an Irreconcilable Fenian Currency Scheme—Butler's Bank Circular Called—The Appointments by the President.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 3.

Among the curious and interesting facts developed in Commissioner WELLS' forthcoming report is the following table, showing how an irreconcilable Fenian currency scheme, looking to destroy all confidence in the financial relations with foreign countries, in which trade and industry are conducted on a specie basis. The statement is furnished in the Commissioner's report by a manufacturer of furniture in one of the middle States, who, previous to the war, had built up an extensive export business to the West Indies, Central and South America, of a variety of "cane-seated" and "cane-backed" furniture suited to warm latitudes. Then on the 1st of March, 1861, gold and currency being at par, $1,000 in gold purchased a purchasing power sufficient to obtain for the South American consignee 111 1-2 dozen of what are termed in the trade, ordinary square cane-seat chairs. About the 1st of January, 1862, gold began to command a premium, and advanced during the next three years with great rapidity. This movement was not, however, participated in at first, to any considerable extent, by either labor or commodities, and in consequence the purchasing power of gold greatly increased, so much so that on the 1st of July, 1864, the $1,000 gold which in 1861 bought 111 1-2 dozen chairs, then bought 148 dozen. Under these circumstances, it was to be expected, trade increased, as the foreign purchaser found the American market by far the best for his money, but from July, 1864, a movement commenced in an exactly opposite direction, gold receding and labor and commodities advancing in very rapid ratio. Thus in January, 1865, the $1,000 gold, which four years previous had a purchasing power of 111 1-2 dozen chairs, and on the 1st of July, 1864, of 148 dozen, then commanded but 124½ dozen; in February, 1866, a still smaller number, viz: 91½ dozen; and ultimately on January 1, 1867, when the purchasing power of the same money was only 89½ dozen. From this period the depreciation of gold was accompanied and for the past year, 1868, has amounted at the rate of about 162 dozen, or nine dozen less than could be bought with the same money in 1865. The result has been that the foreign purchaser now goes to France or Germany, where the products of American industry, in the form of furniture, bring no larger price than before the war. Gold having thus, in fact, gone out of circulation, has been substituted; and, to use the words of the manufacturer describing the condition, "unless there is a speedy return to specie payments, ruin will soon set in. The chattels and warerooms of trade that are already so many part to the wall, and what has been, unless we do return to specie to the export trade of the United States in furniture may be accepted as true of almost every other manufactured product, which, as a nation, we were accustomed, before the war, to exchange for foreign commodities."

The following table gives relative values of the purchasing power of gold as applied to chairs, (ordinary square-seat, cane-seat,) from March 1, 1861, to July 1, 1868:

	Par.	Premium.	Purchasing power.
March 1, 1861	Par.	10 00	111 1-2
January 1, 1862	108	9 26	103
February 15, 1862	102½	10 60	103½
January 1, 1863	120½	8 30	111½
September 17, 1863	130½	7 70	120
January 1, 1864	130½	7 70	120
April 2, 1864	137½	10 50	126½
April 2, 1864	137½	10 50	126½
June 1, 1864	137½	10 50	126½
July 2, 1864	132	10 20	148
August 1, 1864	132	10 00	141½
January 2, 1865	132	10 00	141½
January 16, 1865	132	10 00	141½
September 15, 1866	144½	15 50	98½
November 17, 1866	144½	15 50	98½
January 14, 1867	144½	15 50	98½
February 14, 1867	134½	15 50	91½
June 4, 1867	134½	15 50	91½
September 16, 1867	144½	18 50	126½
April 2, 1868	138½	15 50	103½
July 1, 1868	138½	18 50	103½

GEN. BUTLER'S NEW-YEAR'S CALL.

The fact that Gen. BUTLER called upon the President on New-Year's day is much commented on in social and political circles. Some inquisitive correspondents between the couple and that at Gen. GRANT. Regarding that the difference in the first case are only of a political, while in the latter case they are of a personal character. Quite a burst of excitement was apparent when Gen. BUTLER entered the reception room and advanced toward the President. He extended his hand in the most cordial manner, and it was cordially received by Mr. JOHNSON. A few moments' casual conversation was indulged in, after which Gen. BUTLER cordially bade the President good day and passed over to Mrs. PATTERSON and Mrs. GRANT, with whom he also entered into friendly conversation, and subsequently left the White House. Later in the day Gen. BUTLER, accompanied by Chief Justice CHASE, of the District Supreme Court, visited the residences of the Cabinet Ministers and others. He was received with special cordiality by Mr. SEWARD, with whom he conversed for some time. At Attorney-General EVARTS' residence, some one asked Gen. BUTLER about his interview with the President, when he asked if every thing, and remarked that he had had no quarrel with Mr. JOHNSON socially and he could conceive no reason why political differences should interfere with social enjoyments.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has thus far sent to the Senate at this session, amounting like one hundred civil appointments. There was but one executive session prior to the recess, and but two confirmations of an unimportant character. Latterly there has been an increased feeling among Senators, as well as outside, against making any more confirmations, especially for the more important offices. It is said with good reason, that these appointments properly belong to the new Administration, and if declined until then, the Senate will not have to consider the question of the possibility of getting good men, but whether the men appointed are the best that can be got. It is exceedingly probable that there will be no action upon such important nominations as those of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Minister to Russia, &c., but that they will be allowed to sleep until the 4th of March, when they will fall by the termination of the session.

CONGRESS.

But few members of the House have yet returned, but of the Senate a quorum is probably in the city. It is not likely that much business will be done this week.

A minority of the Senators, including RAMSEY, CRAGIN, ROSCOE CONKLING and MORRILL of Maine, will present reasons for the action of their colleagues.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Appropriation Bills will not be entirely ready under about a week. Hon. THADDEUS A. WOODS has been in consultation with the Committee for the last two days, on the particular point of a reduction of the enormous "pay" that Senators and Representatives and disputes bills have been submitted, and the Secretary and Legislature are still under consideration.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

Dispatches have been sent from this city to the effect that Senator SUMNER intends, on the reassembling of Congress, to introduce a bill amending the Tenure-of-Office act. There is not a word in the statement. Senator SUMNER says he has never even contemplated the introduction of any such measure.

THE SHARES AWARDED R. P. SWEENEY.

The Judiciary Committee will continue to-morrow their investigations of the charges against R. P. SWEENEY.

JOHN E. DONAHAY.

District-Attorney CARRINGTON has ordered to be discharged about ten Wisconsin men, but none from a conference to appear before the Grand Jury, with the view of obtaining another indictment against JOHN E. DONAHAY. It is said about the

FORGING IN CONGRESS.

Railroad and other Speculative Pamphlet Jobbing Exposed in Congress.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 21, 1868.

The lobby—that great army of Bloodsuckers that occupies Washington in force. Two weeks' intercourse with them has fully developed their filthy ways. The army has come to stay—to remain—the session. Its aim seems to be to "get the ready." It does not appear to be its object to influence votes, but to get the money. Its members are constantly on the move, from room to room, from committee to committee, from House to Senate, from Senate to House, from Capitol to Departments, from Departments to Capitol, from Capitol to Hotels, from Hotels to Capitol

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
Corner Broadway.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Miss Irma, Miss Rose, Mlle. Thaler, M. Arpi, M. Leslie, M. Rosati, M. Gardon, M. Hamilton, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
MONEY. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Lingard, Fisher, Matthews, Stoddart, Bowers, Mrs. Chas. Gunniss, Miss Mordaunt, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Miss Duncklee, Mlle. Fontanai, Mons. Rose-Bell, Morel, Gabel, Carrier Bocage, Bourgoin, and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston-st.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lee, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Lavarde, Mrs. G. Kemble, Miss M. Harrison, Mr. F. Bowers and others.

BIJOU GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Lucas, Messrs. Moore, Miss Keith, Chollet, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE MERRY MILLING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. H. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 29th-st.
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by the Kiralfy Sisters.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FIGHTING BROTHERS OF ROME, &c. By a powerful cast.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE. Evenings, THE QUAINT FAMILY and EVENING. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Fifth-av., corner of East 20th-st.
READINGS FROM DICKENS AND THACKERAY. By Geo. Vandenhoff.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE. Music, Fun, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
6th-av., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.

BRYANT'S MINSTREL HALL.
472 Broadway, near Broome-st.
GERVIEVE DE BRYANT. (Burlesque.) VOCALISTS, BURLESQUISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.

BOND SQUARE DIABOLO NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK WINTER GARDEN.
Grand Boulevard.
GRAND HOLIDAY FESTIVAL. Music by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Ole Bull, Miss S. W. Barstow, Mr. G. F. Hall, Mr. J. R. Wilcox and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve contributions unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. Received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is now confidently asserted that both Turkey and Greece will participate in the Peace Conference, which will be held in Paris on the 9th inst. It is stated that the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, FUAD PACHA, will represent his Government, and that ALEXANDER RIZA EFFENDI, an eminent Grecian poet, will represent Greece. Should the Conference fail to agree upon a basis of settlement, and bring about peace, it is said that Russia will demand strict non-intervention on the part of the European Powers. It is reported that the Turkish Admiral has formally demanded the surrender of the Greek steamer *Arcadi*, and war is considered inevitable.

The recent disturbances at Malaga, in Spain, were more serious than heretofore reported. Gen. HAZIS had a sharp fight with the rebels in the streets of the city, and the war vessels in the harbor took part in the engagement. It is stated that the official reports place the loss of the insurgents at four hundred.

The Emperor of France has instructed the Spanish Envoy to convey to his Government the warmest wishes both of himself personally and of France for its happiness and prosperity.

The workingmen of Lambeth presented Mr. Rev. ANDY JOHNSON with an address on Saturday evening, in return for which that gentleman favored them with a few remarks.

GENERAL.

The latest reports from the Indian territory announce the arrival of Gen. SHERIDAN at Fort Cobb with 1,500 men, including Gen. CUSTER'S Seventh Cavalry. The Cheyennes, Arapahoes and one band of the Comanches, with fifty lodges of Kiowas, are at the Washita Mountain, and one lodge of the latter tribe are on the way to Fort Cobb, by command of Gen. SHERIDAN, who holds Santana and Lone Wolf as hostages. He proposes, when the Kiowas come in, to punish those who are known to have been concerned in personal acts of murder, and to order the Cheyennes and Arapahoes to come in and submit to like treatment. If they refuse, he promises to carry on war at once against them in their mountain retreat. The General states that the Cheyennes have been very humble since their punishment by Gen. CUSTER, and he has no doubt that they, together with the Arapahoes, will soon appear, surrender and abide by his terms, after which he has no fear of a renewal of hostilities.

The State Legislature opens at the Capitol at Albany to-morrow. The Republican caucuses for the nomination of candidates for the various offices will be held this evening. In the Senate there will be a change in the presiding officer; the new Lieutenant-Governor, SEARS, Democrat, will take the place of SENECA E. WOODWORTH, Republican. As soon as the organization of the Assembly is perfected, the Governor will be notified of the fact, and will thereupon transmit his annual message to both Houses.

At a conference of leading politicians of Virginia, just held in Richmond, resolutions were adopted declaring that "while the people of Virginia do not believe that the negroes, in their undisciplined condition, are as yet fit for suffrage, yet, in view of the expression of public opinion in the recent national election, and in the hope of restoring harmony and union, they are willing to accept universal suffrage, coupled with universal amnesty." A committee of nine was appointed to urge Congress to legislate so as to secure these in the people of the State, and arrangements were made for a State convention in Richmond on the 10th of February.

A well-known Boston broker, named FOSTER W. DAVIS, was exposed meeting an obligation, and the amount was made that his bank account was overdrawn $10,000. He has since been heard from, and in the Boston Sunday papers he publishes a card discounting in advance "the Monday morning assertions will find me at my office, prepared to show how every cent that I had has been disposed of, and where and by whom my money has been lost." It is said that his creditors are mostly worthy workers of moderate means.

Two girls were arrested in Belfast Monday last week, charged with poisoning the family of Gen. WHEELER. One named ELIZA PENDLETON, had lived some time with the family, and the other, named MARY CAMP, was temporarily stopping with them. On Saturday evening of the previous week, the General, his wife and daughter ate some cake for tea and noticed that it had a peculiar taste. Soon afterward all three were taken suddenly dangerously ill, and were restored through careful medical attention. On recovering, the General learned his premises had been broken into, and the pails of cake taken therefrom, and against the latter's protest Solomon, colored man of all work, insisted on eating some of the cake. He was taken sick about 3 o'clock, and died at 6. They say they will, however, be able to hang Eliza Pendleton yet for some other murder.

The municipal election in Knoxville, Tenn., was held on Saturday, and resulted in a full Union ticket. The Conservative candidate for Mayor was defeated by a large majority, but two aldermen were elected to the Board of Aldermen.

Ten brick stores, nearly all containing heavy stocks of goods, were burned on Friday evening, in Bangor, Me., causing a loss of over $200,000. The principal occupants were: M. P. BALDWIN, ESTEY, WISE & CO., CHARLES HAYDEN & CO., GORDON & FULLER, T. T. PARSONSON, FOSS & BURGESS, GEORGE O. PERKINS, GEORGE W. LANE, C. H. DUNNING, and S. H. DANA & CO.

The Indiana Legislature meets at Indianapolis on Thursday next. A United States Senator is to be elected in place of Hon. THOMAS A. HENDRICKS. The Legislature is Republican.

The trial of Gen. MAHN, charged with robbing the United States mails while acting as an agent of the Government, is progressing at New-Orleans and attracting considerable attention. The United States District-Attorney is assisted in the prosecution by Mr. HENRY C. MINER, formerly Confederate States District-Attorney, and it is said that Col. FIELD, for the defense, was objected to every jury-man who had ever had any connection with the Confederacy, except to make a strong point before the jury upon Mr. MINER'S antecedents.

A district school teacher at South Acton, Mass., named LUCIUS W. PITKIN, was knocked down and considerably stunned, on Friday, by LEVI DOW, proprietor of the village hotel, whose boys he had whipped at school. Mr. DOW was arrested.

Vice-President WADE has received the official Presidential votes of all the States by mail, although only half of the messengers appointed to bring the votes to Washington have arrived. Next Wednesday is the last day on which these votes can be received. It is generally known that the law provides that those messengers who fail to deliver the vote in Washington by the first Wednesday in January are subject to a fine of $1,000. In case all the messengers do not arrive with the votes, those received by mail will be counted on the third Wednesday of February by Mr. WADE.

The Mayor of Newburyport, Mass., has offered, in behalf of the citizens, several rewards, amounting in the aggregate to $10,500, for the detection and arrest within four months of incendiaries operating within the limits of the city or the town of Newbury, or of the person or persons who set fire to the several churches, buildings and barns recently burned.

Judge WATTS, of the Fourth Judicial District of North Carolina, has granted an injunction to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, forbidding the Treasurer of the State to issue any bonds in aid of the Chatham Railroad Company, under the act of the Legislature recently passed appropriating $2,000,000 for the completion of that road. The injunction is granted on the alleged ground that the act is unconstitutional, and virtually stays all further proceedings until that question is decided by the courts.

Our Chicago correspondent, in the letter which we publish elsewhere, gives a quantity of interesting statistics showing the growth of the city, and the work of the year just closed. Among other things, it is stated that the total number of buildings of all kinds erected during 1868 was about 6,045, and their total value $26,500,000; of these, 1,600 were stores, 60 churches and 4,000 residences; and the unfinished 2,000 houses. Thirty miles of water-pipe have been laid, and twenty-one miles of Nicolson pavement.

The loss by the burning of the machine shop, at New-Haven, of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, on Friday night, is estimated, at about $100,000. The "round house," containing many valuable locomotives of the Company, was in imminent danger for a time. During the fire one man was killed by falling timbers, and another was dangerously injured.

An extra session of the Kentucky Legislature will begin to-morrow. It will continue about two months.

The residence of Hon. THOMAS S. BOCOCK, in Appomattox County, Va., seven miles from the Court-house, was burned on the night of Dec. 31. The house was entirely destroyed with the greater part of the furniture. Mr. BOCOCK'S loss is estimated at upward of $4,000, upon which there was no insurance. The origin of the fire was accidental.

The Reconstruction Committee have announced their determination to authorize all parties in Mississippi to furnish testimony in regard to the election rejecting the proposed Constitution. The people are called upon by the Press to prepare papers and send them at once to Washington, verifying the report of Gen. GILLEM that the election was fairly conducted, and that improper influences were not used.

The last mushroom city created by the Pacific Railroad is called Ogden, and is situated about forty miles north of Salt Lake City. Our Utah letter gives a description of it and about its prospects. Many prophecy that this new city will before long be the largest in the Territory, and its commercial centre. The Union and the Central Pacific Roads meet there, and it is expected that soon both will build large depots in the place.

A family of four, named COLLIER, residing in Third-street, Albany, had a very narrow escape from suffocation on New-Year's Eve, while sitting in a room heated by a charcoal fire in a portable furnace. All were found lying helpless on the floor by a neighbor, who fortunately happened in. They were immediately removed and medical aid procured for them. It is thought that all will recover.

A meeting of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of Brooklyn was held at Rev. Dr. BOOTH'S Church last evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. HOWE, GURNEY, SOMERVILLE and DOMINGOS.

Cotton sold freely on Saturday at a further advance in price. Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally in moderate request, and without important changes in values. Groceries were quiet. Freights rather less firm, on limited engagements.

Gen. Grant and his Relations to the Civil Service.

The holidays are over and the Government machine at Washington resumes its work. Congress reassembles to-morrow; the clerks of the various Departments will again be at their desks; and what is more important than all, Gen. GRANT will return to the Capital. For, although he holds no official position but that of an officer in the army, and has nothing whatever to do with any branch of the civil administration, no one can fail to see that he is regarded by the country as the central figure of the whole nation,—as the pivot on which the Government will turn for a long time to come.

There is in the country a widespread feeling of apprehension and alarm. Each section has, of course, its own special reasons for misgiving and fear. But above and beyond these local and special apprehensions, there is a general impression that our public affairs are, on the whole, in a bad way,—and that none but very vigorous and resolute measures will put them right. We have an enormous debt, and the steps taken to lighten the burdens which it imposes are feeble and inadequate. The collection of the most necessaries of the nation is dishonest, partial and lavished with corruption. Public service has come to be almost synonymous with public fraud. The idea of seeking or filling office for the honor it confers or the reputation to be won by an able and zealous performance of its duties, has almost died out of the public mind. Office is sought now as a means of wealth,—for the opportunities it affords for public plunder; and the success of men seeking it with such views, and by such means as are required, is increasing year by year with frightful rapidity. The curse which cripples State in its efforts at progress, and which is at once the attendant and punishment of a corrupt administration, is fastening its fangs upon our political and financial action. In spite of our energy and of the boundless field for private effort open to all, we are becoming a nation of politicians. An enormous army of office-seekers,—increasing in numbers and in audacity,—is growing up among us dependent on getting and keeping the offices through which the administration of the Government is carried on.

And everywhere we find a new development of the "Ring" power,—the power by which the few, acting in close combination, enlisting support by the use of money, of position, of patronage, and every form of public and private influence, virtually control the action of the various departments of the Government and compel obedience to their behests. In every branch of effort, depending on the action of the Government, and receiving from it, directly or indirectly, large sums of money, these "rings" are found to be the real authority. In the Indian Department in railroad grants, steamship subsidies, the collection of the Whisky or the Tobacco tax, in the tariff regulations,—in short, in every form and phase of public action these small, compact, systematic organizations are found at the sources alike of the legislative and executive power, shaping and controlling their action, and constituting the real, effective government of the country.

The disastrous effects of such a state of things is felt everywhere,—not only in its immediate losses to the public treasury, but in lowering the tone of public morals and in degrading and demoralizing the public service. It tends to make office-holding the least respectable of all positions, whereas it ought to be the most honorable.

Whether with or without reason, *the country looks to Gen. Grant to remedy this state of things.* His integrity of purpose,—his single-minded regard for the public honor and welfare, and his complete and *unique* disinterestedness inspire a general confidence in his desire to correct the evil, while the unexampled hold he has on the public confidence, and the readiness of all classes and all parties to applaud and uphold him in every effort he may make for the accomplishment of that end, give him advantages for undertaking it which no other President for many years has enjoyed.

The whole country expects to see Gen. GRANT enter, at his accession, upon a *bold, resolute and determined crusade against the corruptions and abuses of the Government*; and the bolder and more resolute he makes it the more completely will he be sustained.

But he ought not to be hampered or fettered at the outset in the measures he may deem essential to the work. The Tenure-of-Office bill,—just as it is in some of its principles,—ought not to stand in his way. It unquestionably deprives him of the power he needs for the reforms which the country requires. Every department of the public service is filled by men incompetent for their duties, or dishonest in their performance. But he cannot get rid of one of them, without the previous assent and concurrence of the Senate. There is no reason whatever why this state of things should continue, nor is there any good reason why the Senate should desire to retain this power in its hands. Under the Constitution, the Senate has a large and important share in the Executive power of appointment. Now that we have a President in political accord with the Senate, that body ought to be content with the power it enjoys under the fundamental law of the land.

The Tenure-of-Office bill ought to be repealed. Gen. GRANT should be left entirely free to undertake and execute such reforms in the civil service as its necessities require. If Congress sees the wisdom of making good behavior the sole tenure of office, let it adopt Thomas' Civil Service bill. But until some general provisions of this sort are adopted, Gen. GRANT should have the full power over appointments and removals which the Constitution gives him.

Anxious for Peace.

It is curious to observe the enthusiasm with which the people of England have everywhere received the announcements of Reverdy Johnson that war would be avoided between England and America. He has reiterated this in every one of the score of speeches he has made within the last few months, and on every occasion it has been hailed with a joy that indicates the consciousness that they have escaped from a terrible and threatening danger. They allude to Mr. JOHNSON as the man who has wrought out for them this great salvation, as the statesman who, by his pacific diplomacy, friendly spirit and magnanimous counsels, has delivered them from a conflict of arms that would have been at once desperate and disastrous.

Now, we give all credit to Mr. JOHNSON for whatever he may have done or said that is calculated to improve the international relations of the two Governments. If he has found terms of settlement for the *Alabama* business,—if he has been able to negotiate a treaty that will establish the rights of American citizens in England,—if he has done anything toward an agreement on the San Juan question,—we shall be more than happy to concede the inestimable value of his services. And we may say, moreover, that in accomplishing one or other of these things he has done so much toward the maintenance of the peace in the future. Nothing, except war itself, can be worse for nations than to keep up for years grounds of dispute. And no one can do a higher service to the cause of peace than to remove such grounds, when they seriously exist.

But still we must think from the recent demonstrations of the English people, that they have greatly exaggerated the probabilities and the dangers of war with this country. They must have been led to believe that there was a determination to enforce our claims against them without regard to time or circumstances, and that there was a wild and revengeful demand for war as the only means of their enforcement. There seems to have been a consciousness, too, that they were in the wrong as regards the main question in dispute. The case was certainly and clearly against them, and they felt it. They saw that in permitting an English vessel to hoist a rebel flag and proceed to the destruction of our commerce, they had given countenance to a principle so criminal in itself as it might become fatal to themselves; and this knowledge of their own guilt led them to the apprehension of the consequences which they have lately succeeded so frequently. So far, it is well that their alarm had a salutary result. But it is to be hoped that some graceful result will come from the awakening.

It is not worth while for them to think, however, that there was any outcry in this country for war against them on account of the *Alabama* business, nor is it necessary for them to believe that Mr. JOHNSON'S speeches have saved them from the impending danger. It is five years since the depredations of the *Alabama* were ended; for six years they have been the subject of controversy and negotiation. During all that time, we have expected that the English Government would offer to make an adjustment,—so far as adjustment could be made of an unpardonable wrong, whose consequences are irretrievable. We have expected that it would acknowledge the wrongfulness of the principle upon which it acted; and that it would attempt to compensate the enormous losses we had suffered through its agency. We knew that its interests lay in this direction, and that it could not possibly fail to see the fact. We knew that all our Government required of it could very easily be granted, and we knew that in time it would be even more anxious than ourselves for a settlement on the terms we had proposed.

It is for these reasons that there never was any such demand for a settlement through war as the English are now congratulating themselves on having escaped. But still, if the popular enthusiasm in England on account of the assurance of peace, through the agency of Reverdy Johnson, shall have the effect of inducing the English Government to come to terms and effect a settlement as soon as possible, it will not be wasted.

City Passenger Traffic and Underground Railroads.

Mr. J. K. FISHER, whose letter on the subject of Underground Railways we published yesterday, calls in question the success of the "Metropolitan Railway" in London, from a financial point of view, and doubts the adaptability, under any circumstances, of the underground system to requirements of this City. Mr. FISHER has a plan of his own, by which he proposes to convey passengers in single steam cars over a surface floor, or plane-road, at the rate of forty miles an hour, the system to be adopted being that of "undecidable wrong, whose consequences are irretrievable. We have expected that it would acknowledge the wrongfulness of the principle upon which it acted; and that it would attempt to compensate the enormous losses we had suffered through its agency. We knew that its interests lay in this direction, and that it could not possibly fail to see the fact. We knew that all our Government required of it could very easily be granted, and we knew that in time it would be even more anxious than ourselves for a settlement on the terms we had proposed.

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The Proposed Removal of the New-York Hospital.

In another column of this day's Times we publish an extract a protest recently sent by the surgeons and physicians to the Board of Governors of the New-York Hospital, begging and protesting against the removal of the Hospital to Bloomingdale, which is contemplated since the recent decision of the Board to lease the present site for business purposes, leaving not a vestige of that grand old charity, already historic in the annals of medicine and surgery, to mark the spot where through the efforts of a few surgeons in 1770, was first founded in New-York a hospital—the *Hotel Dieu* of the country.

The protest is dignified, and the objections are well grounded. It sets forth clearly and strongly the folly, indeed, the disgrace of the proposed destruction of a useful and noble charity. So far as it can be of any service to the injured and maimed in New-York, it is located at Bloomingdale, they might as well buy a piece of cheap property in the suburbs of Boston or on the borders of the Adirondack woods.

The hospital was chartered and established by moneys subscribed with the promise that it was to afford succor to any sick or injured who might need assistance in the City of New-York. The surgical records show how inestimably valuable it has been to thousands injured in the lower part of the City. Hospitals are the refuge of the poor sick and maimed, and they should undoubtedly be situated where they can be most useful. As it is the New-York Hospital is a valuable and much needed charity; remove it to Bloomingdale and its special usefulness has gone forever.

The fame of the hospital as the great school of American surgery, and the scene of the surgical triumphs of such men as VALENTINE MOTT, ALEXANDER STEVENS, JOHN KEARNEY, ROSWELL GILMORE BUCK and others, would be lost, while such men as HENRY ANLEN, GURDON A. BURTIS, W. H. DRAPER, MCLANE and others, now connected with the hospital, would seek "fresh fields and pastures new" for the exercise of their talents and usefulness.

On visiting St. George's, St. Thomas' or St. Bartholomew's, in London, they point with pride to the names of the great masters of their art whose fame was won within their classic walls. The French student, too, will mark the spot where Baron LARREY, DUPUYTREN and DESAULT were wont to pour forth the genius which gave France a great place in the world of scientific surgery. Every link in the chain of our own progress should be so well preserved as to enable us to compete with the brightest stars of older countries.

The Board of Governors have done much by their zeal and generous contributions to maintain the Hospital; indeed the sums of money given at times by Mr. TAPPAN, Mr. LENOX, and others, have been only enrolled in their names by the contributions of Mr. PEABODY to the poor of London; but to finely cultivated tastes, generous impulses and exceeding respectability are not always allied business capacity or executive success. We think the Governors will do well, and the interests of the Hospital be best served, to give the remonstrance recently sent to them their serious attention.

MINOR TOPICS.

On New-Year's night, within one block of Broadway, and within two of the Eighth Precinct Station-house, an affray took place in which ten shots were fired and three men wounded. Open resistance to the Police was made by the whole gang of rowdies, five only of the party were arrested, among them, however, a man who is said to have discharged all the barrels of his revolver, and then to have borrowed a second from another of the party. On the following day the five prisoners were brought up for examination, and although two of them were badly wounded, they, one and all, declined to bring any charges against each other, or against any of their companions who had escaped. So they were all five discharged, and it is now, apparently, laid down as a judicial maxim, that a party of ruffians, so long as they are on friendly terms with each other, may, with perfect impunity, fire indiscriminate pistol-shots in public eating-houses and on the sidewalks in public thoroughfares. But have peaceable passers by in the streets no right to be considered in this matter? And is no such misdemeanors as a breach of the peace known to our authorities?

There is probably no machine in the world which runs more smoothly or with less friction than the Tammany Hall machine for governing this City. It was perfectly well understood when GARRET HALL was nominated for Mayor that, upon his election, Judge GARVIN was to take the place of District-Attorney, and that Judge LEONARD was to fill the place thus vacated on the bench. Gov. HOFFMAN, in his very first official act, has kept the bond to the letter. Both these gentlemen have been appointed to the posts assigned them; and both, we believe, are very well fitted for their duties. If the "Ring" will always do as well in its selection of office-holders as it has done in these cases, it may make itself in time reasonably popular.

A married woman, who was arrested and brought before Justice KELLY on Saturday upon a charge of adultery, adopted a rather novel form of placating her legal lord. Having confessed her offence, she formally bound herself over in an affidavit "to be true and faithful to her husband; this from and after this day she will not have any improper intimacy with any person or persons other than ——— her husband; that she will remain at her residence, attending to her domestic and other duties, and in all things comport herself as a true, virtuous and loving wife." Having sworn to and signed this, she was permitted to go back to her husband, who was willing to accept her on oath.

If it were permitted to the National Executive, as it is to the State Executive, to give public advice to his successor, when he assumes office, we might look forward to President JOHNSON giving Gen. GRANT some memorable counsel on the 4th of March. He might not welcome his successor with all the warmth that Gov. HOFFMAN welcomed Gov. HOFFMAN at Albany on New-Year's Day. The outgoing and incoming Executives might indulge in less eloquent laudations of each other than were indulged in on that occasion, and the "symbols of authority" might be passed from one to the other with less solemnity. But we venture to say that Mr. JOHNSON would give GRANT some instructions about the Constitution and his policy that would be far more durable than the encomiums lavished upon PIERCE and BUCHANAN. What a pity he will not have the chance!

It is said that very few office-seekers are to be found in Washington. Scarcely any one is willing to have it understood that he wants or expects an appointment. Ever since a most wonderful decimating, known as abolishing an office, seems to be in circulation for circumventing in any partial way the economy, it is considered rude about to be delivered from that greatest of all the minor political plagues Paris have hitherto effected the land? Or is this only a change in the general course of things,—a change in the current of affairs, soon to get a-going in the old system, and caused only by the military terror inspired by Gen. GRANT'S steely mien that he should pay no attention to any applications of the sort, until he becomes the actual President? Whatever it may portend, the country ought to be grateful for even a brief deliverance.

Will not somebody in Congress take steps to expedite a bill making the necessary appropriations for a Post Office in New-York City? The Government has already bought and paid for the land to build it on; this site cannot be resold or appropriated to any other use,—the wants of a new building, for the accommodation of the postal business are pressing and imperative,—and there is every reason why the building should be erected as speedily as possible. Plans of the building have been prepared and a very excellent and trustworthy commission is in existence which can be safely entrusted with the execution of the work. We hope, in common with all our citizens, that it may not be subjected to any unnecessary delay.

What connection the alleged action of the Police force, as partizans, has or can have with the murder of Mr. BOUZAS, it is not easy to see; yet the *World* charges the murder to the fact that the Police has become simply a body of "partizan prætorians." We have never heard that Mr. BOUZAS was murdered on account of his politics, or that the Police failed to prevent the murder for any such reason. It certainly is a startling fact that such a murder can be so openly committed, in broad daylight and in an open street, and yet nobody know anything about the perpetrators, who glide arrest and seem likely to go scot free. If the Police fail to detect them, with the clue in their hands, the Department will indeed incur the distrust of the community at large. It is sufficiently alarming that such a murder could occur; but if it could not be prevented it ought, at least, to be punished.

The Freedmen's Bureau is now blotted out,—excepting the Department of Education, which still continues in existence. A year ago Congress provided for its termination with the year 1868, and though an effort was made a few weeks since to secure its continuance, no action was taken on the subject before the holidays, and so it has expired by limitation. No attempt will be made to revive it when Congress again meets, and consequently its history can now be written.

Not only did Gen. BOUTWELL, who was the ferocious and serid manager of impeachment, a few months ago, pay his profound respects to President JOHNSON, on New-Year's Day, but Senator MORTON, who voted for impeachment, and several other of the prominent impeaching members, did the same thing. We thus see one of the most excellent uses of the American custom of making New-Year's calls.

A semi-official Paris journal mentions the possibility of the Emperor abdicating in favor of his son after the next session of the *Corps Legislatif*, retaining only the title of Regent during his life. Of course it is safe to say that this is not an *impossible* event, and even that it is a possible event. But it is not worth while speculating on what will happen *after* an event as little likely to happen as this.

Bellevue Hospital is one of the most valuable charities in the City. During the past year over 7,000 patients were treated for various ailments,—5,800 of whom were admitted to the wards of the hospital. We suppose the large increase in the number of patients treated in the out-door poor department shows the extension of the usefulness of the institution as well as the growth of poverty. Of this class of patients 10,112 were treated year before last, while 16,557 were treated last year. The usefulness of the Morgue is shown by the fact that 168 bodies were brought there during the year, of whom 78 were recognized by their friends. This year photographs will be taken of all bodies brought to the Morgue, and then, even after burial, they may be recognized by their friends and taken possession of.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era* is one of the few Southern newspapers that support the reconstruction policy of Congress. But it resents meddling with that policy on account of the foolish and mischievous action of the Georgia Legislature, and thinks the party will find itself in a very awkward predicament if it attempts to reconstruct reconstruction to meet and correct every misfortune that may occur in the practical working. It gives the following dispatch, sent by President LINCOLN to Gen. HOOKER during the war, as embodying a timely suggestion:

"In case you find Lee coming to the north of the Rappahannock, I would by no means cross to the south of it. I would not cut my own force in two, and tangled upon the river, like an Indian with a fish on a fence, and liable to be torn by dogs, bears and foxes, without a fair chance to get one peg at both the other."

The New-England Commissioners at the late Fisheries Convention in this City, complained of the unfriendly opposition of the officers of the fisheries of the Dominion. On this subject a well-informed correspondent in this City writes us: "The real cause of any opposition was that men from the United States speared salmon to get their own. Dr. FISHWORM did so, and so did others. But," says our correspondent, "the authorities offered to place at my disposal a spear, to have and to hold expressly for the benefit of the salmon rivers of the United States. There is no opposition in Canada against the stocking our rivers with salmon and trout. On the contrary, the Authorities are ready and willing to help us."

Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL, of Chicago, has written a letter to Gen. RAWLINS, stating forth how very much we need and want Canada, and insisting, in the next place, that if Great Britain refuses to cede it to us on demand, on account of her having aided the Southern rebellion, we must take it. And he then proceeds to show how easily we could do this. He says the people of Canada are of the same race and religion as ourselves. As to race, setting aside our negro element, this may be true, but if Mr. MEDILL'S proposition is to be accepted as a fair specimen of our religion, we fear the Canadians would demur to being considered as of the same. Mr. MEDILL may fairly himself a very bold and dashing statesman; but we doubt whether he will receive either Gen. RAWLINS or the people at large to his peculiar views.

A bill was introduced in Congress before the holidays to retire, with a pension, the Judges of the Supreme Court, after they reach the age of 70. The bill is strongly supported, and has a good chance of passage. We do not suppose the pension will be fixed at more than $5,000 a year; but even the most economical member of Congress will hardly desire to put it at less than that sum. In England, all retired Lord Chancellors, under Lord ELDON'S act, have a pension of $25,000 a year, and public service saving their annual salary is $30,000. Lord BROUGHAM himself, the author of the Pension law, received, in the shape of pensions, the sum of $300,000, having been permanently thirty-three years before his death. Lord LANGDALE, an Englishman, received $600,000 in the shape of pension; and Lord COTTENHAM, Lord CRANWORTH, Lord CHELMSFORD and Lord WESTBURY each received $475,000, sums from the issues of the patronage of the Pension act, in 1856 and the judicial fund.

People accustomed to the use of gasoline in their houses ought to be warned against its danger. The last issue of the *Lancaster Monitor* has very emphatic on this subject, pointing out its hazards to Understanders as well as to those immediately in contact with it. The *Monitor* had previously said it was no disparagement to bring a barrel of gasoline into one's premises, as to bring a barrel of gunpowder; but now it says that it is more dangerous, for gunpowder will keep still and wait for fire to approach it, while gasoline, when once loose, evaporates and drifts hither and thither in search of fire! The *Monitor* for that mentions a number of cases of gasoline explosions and accidents which ought to serve as a warning to those who use it.

A French savant, M. LE HON, declares that a marked degeneration has taken place of late years in the physique of the Parisians. The true Parisian is stunted in growth and of muddy complexion; his children are undersized, emaciated and pale; and at last he dies of misery. In spite of the solicitude manifested by Government for the hygienic welfare of all classes, the amounts of carbonic acid produced by the pulmonary emanations of two millions of human beings, each of whom daily exhales 312 grammes of oxide of carbon, is something frightful. To the noxious vapors must be added that produced by the gas manufactories, &c. Another cause for the impoverished blood is the enormous increase of the use of tobacco and alcohol.

In a recent number of *Blackwood*, a writer, in speaking of the medical profession, says he has always felt the absence of medical men from Parliament as a great loss. "It is not merely," he says, "that there are a variety of topics on which they could speak with authority and instruction, but that to whatever subject they addressed themselves they would bring that blended knowledge of facts and human nature, that composite structure to which science gives something and humanity more, which is sure to be of immense value in a legislative assembly." Need we say more?

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's.

The new theatre and variedies constructed out of the Tammany building is to be opened this evening, and the WORRALL Sisters are to produce a new burlesque, called "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," at their New-York Theatre. Beyond these nothing new is announced for the current week in theatricals. The evenings immediately following the New-Year festival are usually slack time in the amusement world, but after that the Winter novelties are rushed along in quick succession. In this connection it becomes appropriate to remark that the changes cannot come any too soon. The public are ready whenever the managers may be. Let us hope that 1869 will be able to make up a worthier page of dramatic history than 1868 has done. The old year has not bequeathed to posterity a single drama that will live, and very few entertainments which may be pleasantly remembered. Innumerable new pieces have been written, played, and have paid good profits to all concerned in their production; but when posterity comes to examine the claimants for fame, "gross receipts" won't be weighed in the balance against brains. "Humpty Dumpty's" 350 nights, the "White Fawn's" 200, "Idler's" eighty, and the 40y of Mr. SYKES'S "Tammanies Lane," are fine things for managers to boast about, but they rather go to show that the advertising agents ought to have as much credit for the "long runs" as the dramatists get. Indeed the severest commentary on "long runs" is given in the marvelous success of "Humpty Dumpty"—a piece that has not only succeeded without the aid of any literary merit whatever, but most of the action of the piece being based upon mere verbal directions from the stage manager to the actors, to do certain things at certain moments, may be absolutely called a play that never was written, and which has outlived a dozen dramas, among which are to be named "Ku Thoroughfare," the "Lottery of Life," "Fire Fly," "Lorlie," "Inez," "Foul Play," the "Emerald Star," "Flash of Lightning," "Out of the Streets," &c. And in this way "Humpty Dumpty" with its own voiceless fooling may be said to have reconstructed his own nursery rhyme, for it is ROCHEFORT, FECHTER, TAYLOR and WALCOMBE who have had "a great fall," and not he.

The comedy of "Money" will be repeated at Wallack's Theatre to-night, to-morrow night, and on Thursday and Friday nights. On Wednesday the "Captain of the Watch" and "Woodcock's Little Game" will be given. SHAKESPEARE'S comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" is in active preparation, and will be the next novelty at Wallack's.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS announce that their performances at the Broadway Theatre will cease with the present week, and that Mr. SOTHERN'S "Emerald Ring" will therefore be played only six nights longer. Mr. WILLIAMS is to receive a benefit on Friday evening next. On the Monday following Mr. JOHN E. DUNNE is to commence an engagement for four weeks at this theatre.

Mr. VANDENHOFF begins this evening, a second and final course of readings at the theatre of the Union League Club. The readings will be given on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. To-night TRACEDY and DRAMAS are to be contrasted in selections from "Vanity Fair" and "Pickwick Papers."

A melodrama, entitled "The

last night at Central Park Garden. Mr. Theodore [illegible] director. At the Co[illegible] Station, between Eleventh and Eighteenth streets, in Thirty-second, Mr. Augustus Reed did even a better hand, also on the afternoon. This establishment was opened to the public on Saturday, and universal music will be one of its principal features. At Bleecker Hall there was the usual Sunday concert under Mr. Thomas' direction. Ten pieces were executed on the programme, but half as many more were given. A young prima donna, Mrs. Farnsworth, made her début, and was received with deference and [illegible] patience, due to musical intelligence and confidence in diverse passages and airs in the Italian style. Mr. J. H. Pattison was the pianist-soloist, and played with such spirit as to deserve two encores. The orchestral numbers were admirably interpolated. Round the corner the Mendelssohn Quintette Union (Irving Hall) gave their second concert. The audience was unusually full, numbering nearly seventy instruments. The "Jubal Overture," introducing the English and Prussian national anthems, and the overture to "William Tell," were very well played. So too were two pieces for Mr. Mollenhauer. The conductor there in person. Mr. Mollenhauer is a first-class violinist and a thorough musician, but as a composer of popular music he is somewhat too popular for our taste. Mary Pollaz was in excellent voice, and was rewarded with abundant applause. A young lady, Miss M. Wadsworth, recited two pieces with effect, and Miss F. Bokoni made her début as a concert singer. The lady last named has a good strong voice, which needs cultivation.

On Saturday next the Philharmonic Society will give its second concert of the season. Miss Carlotta Ubsdell and Mr. S. B. Mills are the soloists.

Mme. Parepa-Rosa and the members of her troupe (including the famous cornet player Mr. Levy) will give a concert at Steinway Hall on Friday next. The announcement will certainly be sufficient to fill the establishment to its greatest capacity. The company plays in Boston to-night and on Wednesday.

CLUBS AND MADRIGALS.

One of the most agreeable entertainments presently given in this City took place at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening last. The occasion was complimentary to Mr. Henry A. Fownor—a gentleman whose name is associated with much earnest effort in the cause of good choral singing. If we may judge of his industry by the result attained, he is certainly worthy the distinction of compliments, and the concert on Tuesday was dainty in all its particulars. The programme was not only inviting in what it contained, but it was a model of good taste in typography and in mechanical arrangements. There were about fifty singers present. Of each number, excellently well balanced, a good impression was of that semi-professional class which exist in churches, and the rest were distinctly amateurs, it may be have remarked, are frequently accomplished artists. They sing for love of art, and generally have enjoyed advantages in acquiring the practice. Most assuredly no chorus in the City has sung with greater promptness and address than this band of enthusiasts, who, for a single occasion, have brought themselves to a degree of rare perfection. Modest merit has never been more triumphant. We trust sincerely that Dr. Brown, who conducted with perfect steadiness, will from this success be able to establish a permanent Society. Failing in this, it is certainly due to the community to give a few more performances. The English possess a wealth of madrigal and glee music. It is characterized by privacy and melodiousness, or, where the sentiment requires it, by great earnestness. The habit of composing this class of music has by no means died out, although a good Madrigal Society has not numerous even in England.

Bishop Harper, Macfarren, Hullah and many others have contributed nobly to the repertoire. The pieces on Tuesday night were contested very skillfully, but the old numbers were the most enjoyed, owing perhaps to their general quaintness and the extraordinary ability with which they were rendered. It is not, however, our purpose to criticise a concert which in its way was perfect. Although there were twenty-four numbers in the programme, there was not the slightest delay from beginning to end. The singers observed the most predations of coloring, and the effect throughout was correct and salient. The solos were intrusted to competent hands, and gave abundant satisfaction. Mr. S. P. Warren presided at the organ, and Mr. B. J. Cornelius played the accompaniment. Most of the madrigals and glees were of course given without accompaniment.

Fine Arts.

The second distribution of works of art by the Derby Art Union will take place at the rooms of the Association, No. 680 Broadway, on Saturday evening next, the 9th instant. Eight paintings valued at $50,000 will be given to the fortunate holders of the lucky numbers—which, it should be remembered, are the first drawn from the urn. The works are "Maid Marian," by Chevalier Marin; "North Coast of England," by De Haas; the "Source of the Susquehanna," by Hidnot; "Castle on the Rhine," by Gerhardt; "Newport," by Kappes; "Lake George," by Gaertner; "Golden Summer," by W. E. Richards; and "Brook-side," by A. F. Bellows. Every purchaser of $5 worth of books at the Association—getting them at the usual publisher's price—has an opportunity of becoming the owner of one of the above paintings.

A Foolish Project to Take the Canadas By Force.

Extract from a Letter from Joseph Medill, of Chicago, to Gen. Sheridan.

I esteem the acquisition of British North America as almost equal in value to the seceded States, which we conquered. We need their country for its vast forests, its wheat and barley lands, its fisheries, its furs. New-England needs Nova Scotia for its coal. The West needs the St. Lawrence for its natural outlet to the Atlantic Ocean. The Mississippi Valley will in the future be a great wheat-growing region. The Northern Pacific Railway from the head of Lake Superior, via Red River, will run close along the boundary line for many thousand miles. Some day a Canadian naval force, supported by a powerful fleet, established on our Northern frontier. By the Reciprocity or annexation treaty we secured Canada, that country should be ours, and some day will be. The people are of the same race, religion, language, manners, and desire the same form of government almost, as ourselves. By a decimal currency, by cheap postage, by navigating which rule our treasury of millions of revenue per annum, and we retain the great Atlantic carrying business for ever. I need not point out the vast commercial advantages that would therefrom, as you have studied the whole perhaps more thoroughly than I have and are ready to ask me the question. How are we to get the Dominion? I answer: Take it. How did Prussia change her [illegible] to [illegible] Austria? By a [illegible] war. How did we get Louisiana? By a war. How did we get Texas? By a war. How did we get California? By a war. How did we get Alaska? By a war. How did Germany become united? By a war. How did Italy become united? By a war. How did Greece get free? By a war. How did Belgium get free? By a war. How did Mexico get free? By a war. How did Cuba get free? By a war. How did Spain get free? By a war. How did Portugal get free? By a war. How did Turkey get free? By a war. How did Switzerland get free? By a war. How did Poland get free? By a war. How did Hungary get free? By a war. How did Ireland get free? By a war. How did Scotland get free? By a war. How did Wales get free? By a war. How did France get free? By a war. How did Holland get free? By a war. How did Sweden get free? By a war. How did Norway get free? By a war. How did Denmark get free? By a war. How did Russia get free? By a war. How did Egypt get free? By a war. How did Persia get free? By a war. How did China get free? By a war. How did Japan get free? By a war. How did Abyssinia get free? By a war. How did Arabia get free? By a war. How did Africa get free? By a war. How did Australia get free? By a war. How did Asia get free? By a war. How did Europe get free? By a war. How did America get free? By a war. How did the United States get free? By a war. How did the world get free? By a war. How did the universe get free? By a war. How did the solar system get free? By a war. How did the stars get free? By a war. How did the moon get free? By a war. How did the sun get free? By a war. How did the earth get free? By a war. How did the planets get free? By a war. How did the comets get free? By a war. How did the meteors get free? By a war. How did the asteroids get free? By a war. How did the satellites get free? By a war. How did the rings get free? By a war. How did the poles get free? By a war. How did the equator get free? By a war. How did the tropics get free? By a war. How did the zones get free? By a war. How did the hemispheres get free? By a war. How did the continents get free? By a war. How did the oceans get free? By a war. How did the seas get free? By a war. How did the lakes get free? By a war. How did the rivers get free? By a war. How did the mountains get free? By a war. How did the valleys get free? By a war. How did the plains get free? By a war. How did the deserts get free? By a war. How did the forests get free? By a war. How did the prairies get free? By a war. How did the meadows get free? By a war. How did the fields get free? By a war. How did the gardens get free? By a war. How did the orchards get free? By a war. How did the vineyards get free? By a war. How did the groves get free? By a war. How did the woods get free? By a war. How did the trees get free? By a war. How did the flowers get free? By a war. How did the grass get free? By a war. How did the weeds get free? By a war. How did the moss get free? By a war. How did the lichens get free? By a war. How did the mushrooms get free? By a war. How did the toadstools get free? By a war. How did the fungi get free? By a war. How did the mildew get free? By a war. How did the rust get free? By a war. How did the smut get free? By a war. How did the blight

THE EXPRESS ROBBERIES.

Morton and Thompson Given up by the Canadian Authorities—The Rivalries of the Detectives.

From the Detroit Advertiser and Tribune, Jan. 1.

The necessary papers having been made out by the Canadian authorities for the extradition of C. E. THOMPSON and ISAAC G. MORTON, the persons who are accused of having robbed the Merchants' Union Express Company on the morning of May 1 last, on the Hudson River Railroad, and forwarded to Sheriff MCKEWEN, they will to-day be formally surrendered into the custody of the United States authorities for trial in the State of New-York. The prisoners will be conveyed to the Suspension Bridge by a Canadian officer, and there taken into the custody of Col. B. M. RICHARDSON, Assistant Secretary of the Express Company, and SAMUEL M. FELTON, the well-known Government detective, and his men.

These prisoners were some time since committed for extradition by Mr. MCKEOWEN, of Sandwich, and were taken to Toronto on a writ of habeas corpus, where, after very able arguments on both sides, the Chief Justice decided against them. The case was then removed to a still higher tribunal, and up to a few days since, was pending there. The prisoners made an appeal of their having taken their bonds belonging to the Express Company, and would some time since have voluntarily surrendered themselves for trial in the United States, provided some other person than FINKERTON or any of his men had been deputed to take them into custody. As their wish in this respect was not acceded to, they concluded to test their case fully, and although their case appealed, as hours started, at 9000 as an order was issued that Mr. RICHARDSON and Mr. FELTON should receive them in custody of the United States, they instructed their counsel at once to withdraw their appeal, and proposed to surrender themselves for trial. Thus, a lengthy litigation has been obviated and the prisoners will be speedily arraigned before a jury of their compeers.

They objected seriously to being handled by any but FINKERTON'S men, because they feared that they would be murdered on the road, as was the case with MORTON, and as he was selected they withdrew all the objections they had previously made to leaving Canada. In connection with this case it may not be amiss to state that Mr. FELTON has already recovered a large amount of the property taken from the Express Company.

While on express robberies we may perhaps make an allusion to the case of BIGGS and ANDERSON, who were recently executed by an Indiana mob. Mr. FELTON, both before and since the murder of these men, offered to arrest the real robbers who committed the offence for which they were executed—that is the robbery of the Adams Express Company, near Mansfield, Ohio, and also of the same Company at Urbana, to recover a large portion of the stolen bonds. He offered not only to do this, but to furnish positive proof of the guilt of the men whom he would arrest, and made propositions to this effect to Mr. GARRETT, representing the Express Company. Mr. GARRETT, however refused to entertain the propositions, giving as his reason that he had employed Mr. FINKERTON as their detectives. Similar propositions were made by Mr. RUFFIN, Chief of Police at Cincinnati, and Col. WOOD, Chief of the National Bureau of Detectives—the latter in writing. A prominent detective assures us he represented to the Adams Express Company that Biggs and Anderson were not guilty of the Mansfield robbery, and even if Cincinnati had offered to arrest the real criminals immediately, provided consent would be given.

This information is given us in all apparent candor, and, in the absence of anything to the contrary, we are bound to believe it. This would certainly cast a heavy load upon the hanging of BIGGS and ANDERSON, but justice ought to be done, though the heavens fall.

The Illinois River Improvement Convention.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 1.

The Convention at Peoria on Wednesday was well attended, and the proceedings marked with more than ordinary directness. The men who participated in it understood the subject, and their proposition of action is to the point precisely. Two millions and a half of dollars will make the Illinois River navigable for eight months of the year to the mouth of the canal, and the Convention proposes to confine their efforts to secure that much of the greatly needed work. The Convention seemed to be of the opinion that there was danger in asking too much of the Legislature, and consequently they propose to ask nothing beyond an appropriation to construct the necessary locks and dams to secure this river navigation. The whole scheme of cheap water transportation embraces several projects, among which the most prominent are:

1. The improvement of the Illinois River with six or seven locks and dams from the mouth to a point near the mouth of the Kankakee, estimated to cost $3,500,000.

2. The enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the same point, which will cost $10,000,000.

3. The construction of a canal from the Mississippi River, near Rock Island, to the Illinois River near Hennepin, with a navigable feeder to Rock River at Sterling and Dixon, to cost $400,000.

4. The improvement of the navigation of the Kankakee by a lock and dam, to cost $300,000.

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Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort, Berlin, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

MIDLAND RAILROAD.
NOTICE.
The coupons due Jan. 1, 1869, on the bonds of the several cities issued in aid of the construction of the Midland Railroad, will be paid on presentation at the American National Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st proximo.
W. M. GOURLEY,
Treasurer New-York and Oswego Midland Railroads.
Oswego, Dec. 2, 1868.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1868.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR 11 directors of this bank will be held at the banking house No. 207 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January coming, between the hours of 11 M. and 1 P. M.
E. S. RICKETTS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 31 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
C. J. CANFIELD, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
S. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 19, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. SONNEBORN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
W. R. MEEKER, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
No. 58 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 58 Broadway, corner Exchange-place, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON BLUE-STONE CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company, for the ensuing year, at the annual election, will be held, at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open at 2 and close at 3 P. M.
E. S. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

SHAREHOLDERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 21, 1868.
HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE ASHEVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1869, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.
A. M. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

STATE OF MISSOURI, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, Dec. 30, 1868.—The coupons of all issues of State bonds (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad) will be paid on presentation at this bank after this date.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 20 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 299 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE MARINE NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1868.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house TUESDAY, 12th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, noon.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869—2 P. M.

	Sales.	Bid.		Sales.	Bid.
Registered, 1881	111	111¼	6-20 Coupon, '67	107¾	107⅞
Coupon, '81	111	111¼	6-20 Coupon, '68	107¾	107⅞
5-20 Bonds, 1865			6-20 Registered	105¾	106
5-20 Coupons, '65	113¼	113½	10-40 Coupon	105	105¼
1-20 Coupon, '62	112¾	112¾	Gold	134¾	135
5-20 Coupon, '64	111¾	112	U. S. Cur. Fac.	97	97¾
5-20 Coupon, '67	111¾	112			

Jan. 2nd, New-York, 1869.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy and sell on the most liberal current terms, and have on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & Co.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR GOLD.
Persons depositing with us can check at sight, in same manner as on National Banks.
A Commission made on approved collaterals.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.
Collections made everywhere and loans negotiated.
We buy and sell at current market rate all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of GOLD and all first-class securities for the usual commission.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
DEPOSITS receiving subject to check at sight, and interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all moneys promptly accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.
LOANS negotiated.

GREENEBAUM, BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 34 BROADWAY,
NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING.
CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENEBAUM & CO.
DRAFTS FOR $1 AND MORE
ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COUPONS
of First Mortgage Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid at our office. No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 21 proximo.
Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and sell by all means of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 72 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.
FAIRBOAK AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.
The Road is in operation for 130 miles of the line of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the bonds, which are now offered at the subject, at par, with accrued interest in currency. We believe them to be most desirable investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 11 Nassau-st.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.,
SOUTHERN SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

The July, 1868, Interest on Virginia Bonds and Registered Stock, the Louisiana Levee Bonds, and Interest on Louisiana State Bonds, payable at New-Orleans, collected and returns made promptly.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION RAILWAY COMPANY LAND GRANT BONDS.—The undersigned, Commissioner, appointed for that purpose, under authority of a special act of the Legislature of Wisconsin, and a Judgment of the Circuit Court of the County of Milwaukee, rendered at the March Term thereof, 1868, in the Court House, in the City of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of December last, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, will sell at the Land Office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the 16th day of December next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the lands granted by Congress to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, situated principally in the Counties of Ogeman, Shawano and Waupaca, with some portions of Outagamie, Portage, Marquette, Sauk and Jefferson Counties, in the State of Wisconsin, and for which the Company issued convertible land grant certificates or bonds.

The object of the sale is to divide the lands among the holders of the scrip to whom it belongs, so far as practicable.

The lands were appraised to represent a value of about $12,000, or about $12 per acre.

Any purchaser who shall bid over $12 per acre can pay for his purchase by tendering the Commissioner an equal amount of land scrip, at the rate of $1 per acre for each acre purchased. Any purchaser will be divided pro rata among the holders of all scrip, so far as the same remained at the conclusion of the sale, whether such scrip is represented at the sale or not.

Purchasers will receive a certificate of sale signed by the Commissioner, and when confirmed by the Court is declared by statute to be equivalent to a deed of conveyance.

If, at the conclusion of the sale, a portion of the lands should remain unsold for want of bidders, and the scrip should not all be canceled, application will be made to the Court for an order that the lands be sold at private sale; until lands will be conveyed in trust for the holder of the scrip unconsoling.

Surveyors can obtain printed lists of lands to be sold, with descriptions and maps, at the Land Department at the Junction, Wisconsin, or application at the Company's Land Office in Chicago, Illinois, or to the undersigned, at the Court House in Oshkosh.

This examination was made about eight years ago, and does not show the exact present condition of the timber, as some of the pine has been since cut.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1868.

CONFIRMATION OF SALE.
Milwaukee County, ss.—In the matter of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. Chester Butler et al.—The sale of the lands remaining unsold at the late sale of the lands of the above-named Company, made by the Commissioner, on the 16th day of December, 1868, at the Exchange House, Oshkosh, Wis., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Over ninety thousand acres remain unsold. Scrip will be received at $1 per acre, and over $12 per acre.
JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.
CHICAGO, Dec. 14, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE Jan. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.:
Albany City.
Buffalo City.
Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Chicago City Tunnel.
Chesapeake and Ohio Company.
Alabama State, 5 Per Cents.
Missouri State, issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, "Convertible."
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, Fifteen Per Cents.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 4TH-ST.,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869. Polls open at 12 M. and closed at 1 P. M.
WM. HEILLENBAH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1868.
THE ANNUAL SELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 49 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN P. HAINES, Cashier.

PEEKSKILL NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 21, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 66 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 11 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. A. CLINTON, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
General Office, No. 32 Exchange-place,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Company will be closed from this date until the 15th inst., inclusive, and no transfers will be made during that time.
A. A. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOUSE DIAMOND SILVER MINING CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE AnSual Meeting for the election of Directors and other business will be held at No. 3 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. ALVORD, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, STATE OF GEORGIA,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Dec. 1, 1868.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1869, ON the Bonds of the State of Georgia, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic, New-York City, on and after that date.
H. L. ANDREWS, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and other business of importance. Transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th inst., inclusive.
WM. A. BOOTH, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
General Office, No. 32 Exchange-place,
New-York, Jan. 1, 1869.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed from this date until the 15th inst., inclusive, and no transfers will be made during that time.
A. A. ODELL, Treasurer.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at the National Drovers' Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30, 1868.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., (free from tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1869.
A. E. DEAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH FOURTH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and to reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1869.

A dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 19, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All coupons on the bonds of the Company maturing on that day will be paid on presentation, and must be stamped and cancelled.
I. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 52 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 1, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1868.

The Directors of the Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (Four Dollars per share) on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6, 1869, at the Company's office, as above.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 4 until the 6th inst., inclusive.
By order of the Board.
T. T. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.
On the 1st of January, 1869, on which dividends of two per cent. for six months, or four per cent. for the year ending, will be paid to depositors or their legal representatives.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES D. SEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand, at the office, No. 49 Wall-st.
J. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 5, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from the date until Jan. 2.
WM. T. MERRICK, Cashier.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS WILL CLOSE, and will not open until Jan. 15, 1869.
GEO. A. HENRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. FREE of tax will be paid at the office of Mr. MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, on and after the 5th day of January, 1869.
Transfer books will be closed until the 5th prox.
BENJ. NOYES, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current half year, free from taxes, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 31st inst., inclusive.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. will be paid at the office of Mr. MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, on and after the 5th day of January, 1869.
Transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 5.
BENJ. NOYES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, for the six months ending this day, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company, on and after 2 Jan. 1, 1869, free of Government tax.
HALO H. WALKER, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax), payable on and after FRIDAY, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT of all gain will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 4, 1869, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JOHN A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, Jan. 4, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE MARINE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the profits of the year, payable on demand.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1869.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK.—A SEMI-ANnual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Jan. 4, 1869.
CHARLES P. HASTY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the profits of the year, payable on demand.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1869.
W. R. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. free of all tax, payable on and after MONDAY of January next.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until Jan. 18, 1869.
GEO. A. HENRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF 3½ PER CENT. FREE of tax will be paid at the office of Mr. MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, on and after the 5th day of January, 1869.
Transfer books will be closed until the 5th prox.
BENJ. NOYES, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current half year, free from taxes, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 31st inst., inclusive.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 49 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. will be paid at the office of Mr. MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, on and after the 5th day of January, 1869.
Transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until Jan. 5.
BENJ. NOYES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 31, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. FOR HALF (3d) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 1st day of next, at their legal representative, on the 1st day of January, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, 26th December, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Saturday, 26th December, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Saturday, 26th December, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 56 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., out of the earnings of the past for the three months ending this day, payable on the 15th inst.
The transfer books will be closed on the 31st of December, and reopen for transfer on the 16th of January next.
JOHN H. DUMONT, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 19, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 20) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of February, 1869, at the office of the Company in this City.
The Government tax on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Monday, the 11th day of January, 1869, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the office of the Company in this City.
The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened on TUESDAY, 5th January, 1869, at 10 A. M.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 31, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. FOR HALF (3d) Per Cent.—free from United States Government tax—will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 1st day of next, at their legal representative, on the 1st day of January, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in the City of New-York.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, 26th December, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Saturday, 26th December, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on the preferred and common stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Saturday, 26th December, and reopened on the morning of Monday, 4th January, 1869.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cents. of which four per cent. will be paid to stockholders on and after Jan. 6, the balance, $1 50-100 per cent., having been applied to the payment of the County and City taxes, as assessed, upon stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed until 11th inst.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY,
HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Twenty per Cent., payable at their office in the City on the 15th day of January, 1869, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders.
S. SETMOUR, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 20 BOWERY, NEAR CANAL-ST.,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. free of Government tax, payable on and after January 4, 1869.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF EXCHANGE-ST.,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d inst.
The transfer books will be closed on the 26th inst. and reopened on the morning of Jan. 4 next.
O. F. CARLTON, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 19th inst., and reopen on the morning of Jan. 5.
C. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 187 BROADWAY, CORNER OF JOHN-ST.,
New-York, Dec. 31, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) Per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, proximo.
The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. until Jan. 2.
D. H. SEAMAN, Cashier.

UNION OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, for the six months ending this day, will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, at the office of the Company, on and after 2 Jan. 1, 1869, free of Government tax.
HALO H. WALKER, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax), payable on and after FRIDAY, the 8th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF F

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S
NEW YORK AND HAVRE MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
AMERIQUE, Capt. DE BEAUCHESNE, SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M.
LAFAYETTE, Capt. DE KERGUELEN, SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 2 P. M.
Will succeed the following Saturdays from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD, including wine)
TO HAVRE OR PARIS.
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $100.
Including railway tickets, refreshments on board.
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $80.
Steerage, $60.
Baggage checked through to destination. Medical attendance free of charge.
Assortment, insurance going to or returning from the Continental Exhibition at Paris, and all information relative to this line, will be furnished at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
CHARLES DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling-green.

THE BREMEN AND SOUTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
SAILING FROM NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT PORT HARBOR, BRAZIL.
AUSSIA ..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHILE (new steamer) ..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20
CUBA ..... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3
AUSTRALIAN (new) ..... WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17
RUSSIA (new steamer) ..... WEDNESDAY, Mar. 3
Only Direct Line to Rio Janeiro.
Second Cabin Passage $80
Steerage $40
Cabin Cabin $100
Steerage $40
Berths not secured until paid for.
Steerage passengers must be landed at Rio Janeiro.
The owners of these ships will not be responsible for any specie or valuables, unless bills of lading showing the value thereof are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND BELFAST.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Several Clyde-built Steamers are intended for the
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, (if unbroken) noon.
ACADIA ..... Saturday, Jan. 2, at noon.
BRITANNIA ..... Saturday, Jan. 9
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... Saturday, Jan. 16
CALEDONIA ..... Saturday, Jan. 23
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $75 | Steerage $30
To London ..... $80 | To London $35
To Paris ..... $90 | To Paris $40
Halifax ..... $20 | Halifax $10
St. John's, N. F. ..... $30 | St. John's, N. F. $15
Passengers booked to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Russia, France and Spain.
Drafts issued payable at any bank on the Continent.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN
STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Morton-st.
MINNESOTA ..... Saturday, Jan. 2, at 10 A. M.
COLORADO ..... Saturday, Jan. 9, at 2 P. M.
MERIDIAN ..... Saturday, Jan. 16, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN ..... Saturday, Jan. 23, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $100, according to location of state-room.
Steerage, $30, including wine, bed, bedding, &c.
Tickets to bring friends from Europe can be obtained on the most favorable terms.
Drafts for sums to suit purchasers, payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, can be obtained at the Company's office.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM A. GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.
For passage apply to
WILLIAM A. GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
WILL SAIL SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Spring-st.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $100; Steerage, $30.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.
W. H. WEBB, Agent.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING
AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
SIBERIA ..... Jan. 6 | CHINA ..... Jan. 27
ALEPPO ..... Jan. 13 | SAXONIA ..... Feb. 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin ..... $120 | Steerage $30
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown to New-York, $30.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Steamships of this Line will sail from Pier No. 44 North River, as follows:
ETNA ..... Thursday, Jan. 7, 12 M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... Thursday, Jan. 14, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON ..... Thursday, Jan. 21, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Thursday, Jan. 28, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding THURSDAY, at 7 A. M. and 12 M.
TUESDAY, destined for QUEENSTOWN only.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $75 | Steerage $30
To London ..... $80 | To London $35
To Paris ..... $90 | To Paris $40
Halifax ..... $20 | Halifax $10
St. John's, N. F. ..... $30 | St. John's, N. F. $15
Passengers booked to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Russia, France and Spain.
Drafts issued payable at any bank on the Continent.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends in Europe.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 North River, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN
STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Morton-st.
MINNESOTA ..... Saturday, Dec. 26, at 10 A. M.
COLORADO ..... Saturday, Jan. 2, at 2 P. M.
MERIDIAN ..... Saturday, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN ..... Saturday, Jan. 16, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $100, according to location of state-room.
Steerage, $30, including wine, bed, bedding, &c.
Tickets to bring friends from Europe can be obtained on the most favorable terms.
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For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM A. GUION, No. 11 Wall-st.
For passage apply to
WILLIAM A. GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
WILL SAIL SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Spring-st.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $100; Steerage, $30.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.
W. H. WEBB, Agent.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING
AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
SIBERIA ..... Jan. 6 | CHINA ..... Jan. 27
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RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
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BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Steamships of this Line will sail from Pier No. 44 North River, as follows:
ETNA ..... Thursday, Jan. 7, 12 M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER ..... Thursday, Jan. 14, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON ..... Thursday, Jan. 21, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Thursday, Jan. 28, 7 A. M.
And each succeeding THURSDAY, at 7 A. M. and 12 M.
TUESDAY, destined for QUEENSTOWN only.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $75 | Steerage $30
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Halifax ..... $20 | Halifax $10
St. John's, N. F. ..... $30 | St. John's, N. F. $15
Passengers booked to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Russia, France and Spain.
Drafts issued payable at any bank on the Continent.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends in Europe.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 North River, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BE-
TWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND
AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY
every month, sailing from Panama about the 25th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamers from Southampton. Steamers for the Australian colonies will touch at Auckland (New-Zealand) on the voyage, and passengers will have the necessary connections for Auckland from New-York by the several Colonial packet ships, or specially chartered steamers, sailing from San Francisco to Auckland.
For further information regarding rates of passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.
GRANVILLE P. ARCHER, Agent,
No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COM-
PANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA!
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. | Second Class. | Steerage.
Outside. | Inside. | Saloon. | Outside. | Inside. | Steerage.
$275 | $250 | $150 | $175 | $150 | $100
Steamers at the above rates leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On the 1st, 10th, 14th and 24th,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
The S. S. ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH, will leave for Aspinwall on the 1st inst.
Steamer leaving Jan. 9 connects closely at Yokohama with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Feb. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's office, No. 2 Wall-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL
Steamship Company's line of sailing vessels for SAN FRANCISCO, via Cape Horn, will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 3 P. M. Friday, 8th inst.
For freight or passage apply to
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND CRUZAL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. H. H. BERRY, for RIO JANEIRO, SOUTH AMERICA, this day, at 12 o'clock, noon.
MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. H. PEGRAM, March 20.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro (Cruzal Port), Brazil.
Freight received daily.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MARSHALL & CO.,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL MAILS.
THE CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will despatch the splendid iron steamer
COLUMBIA, Capt. EVAN SMITH, Dec. 5
at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 2 North River. For passage or freight apply on board, or to
GEORGE MYERS, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY
at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
EAGLE ..... Saturday, Dec. 5
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Dec. 12
COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, Dec. 19
For freight or passage apply on board, or to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA MAIL—NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
New-York and Havana Despatch Line.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 11 East River, foot of Catharine-st., SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
The fine steamship
CHARLES THOMAS,
will leave Pier No. 37 North River, on
SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.
DE SOTO ..... Saturday, Jan. 16
Through rates and through bills of lading issued to Galveston, Indianola, Corpus Christi, Brazos, Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana Steamer on the day they sail.
For freight or passage apply to
C. LEVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 3 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 3 P. M., as follows:
GORDON ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 2
MARION ..... TUESDAY, Jan. 5
Through tickets for Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 5 West-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL
Steamship Company's line of sailing vessels for SAN FRANCISCO, via Cape Horn, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 31, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 42 North River.
Freight received until 3 P. M. Wednesday, Dec. 30.
For freight or passage apply to
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, TRI-WEEKLY.
ELGIN AND STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
STEAMSHIPS OF DESPATCH.
The fine steamship ELGIN, Capt. FISHER, will sail from Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 13 West-st.
Cabin passage, $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FOR FLOR-
IDA POINTS, AND FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
REGULAR LINE.
The new and splendid steamship NEGRO KING, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Charleston, Fernandina, Jacksonville and Palatka, on THURSDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, $25; steerage, $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and West.
Freight taken at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM L. JACKSON, No. 3 Old Slip.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE STEAMSHIP GEORGIA, Thursday, will leave SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 M., from Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Spring-st.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $100; Steerage, $30.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.
W. H. WEBB, Agent.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO.
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO,
WITHOUT CHANGE.
Passengers will find Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Offices at all the principal stations on the route of the Company.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave Jamaica for 6:30 A. M. Mail, (stops at Queens, Hempstead, Mineola, Westbury, Hicksville, Syosset, Huntington and Glen Cove.) 7:30 A. M. Accommodation, (stops at all stations.) 9:30 A. M. Express, (stops at Queens, Hempstead, Mineola, Westbury, Hicksville, Syosset, Huntington and Glen Cove.) 1:30 P. M. Accommodation, (stops at all stations.) 4:30 P. M. Express, (stops at Queens, Hempstead, Mineola, Westbury, Hicksville, Syosset, Huntington and Glen Cove.) 6:30 P. M. Accommodation, (stops at all stations.) 11:30 P. M. Express, (stops at Queens, Hempstead, Mineola, Westbury, Hicksville, Syosset, Huntington and Glen Cove.)
Leave Hunter's Point for Jamaica at 8:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
W. R. PARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT
foot of Chambers-st., from Avenue Entrance, as follows:
6:30 A. M.—Day Express, Daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West and Southwest.
9:30 A. M.—Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West and Southwest. Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
12 M.—Express, Daily, for Binghamton, Corning, Elmira, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West and Southwest.
4:30 P. M.—Express, connecting with at Newburgh for Montgomery, Walden, Wallkill, Middletown, Unionville, Goshen, Chester, Warwick, Monroe, Greenwood Lake, Sterling Forest, Tuxedo, Ramapo, Suffern, Pompton, Paterson and Hackensack.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train, Daily, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
9:30 P. M.—Express, Daily, for Binghamton, Elmira, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West and Southwest.
Express Trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Tickets at the Company's offices, 241 and 956 Broadway, and at the Depot.
Baggage checked through to principal points West.
J. N. ABBOTT, Ticket Agent.
A. L. FOOTE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JER-
SEY.—TRAINS LEAVE CHAMBERS-ST. FERRY, New-York, as follows:
For Nyack, Piermont, Sparkill, Tappan, Orangeburgh, Pearl River, Haverstraw, Stony Point, Monsey, Suffern and Way Stations, at 8:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
For Nyack only, at 11:45 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Piermont at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M. and 1:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Nyack at 7:00 and 9:30 A. M. and 2:00 and 6:00 P. M.
Nov. 1, 1868. ISAAC W. DECARMO, Supt.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Private Dormitories and Gymnasium,
Nos. 22 and 24 East 45th-st.

ACADEMY OF MODERN LANGUAGES,
NO. 5 ROSE-ST.
Is always at private lessons.
French language and literature, Latin, Greek.
Spanish, German and Italian.
Prof. A. REGNI.
Italian language and literature.
Prof. ANTONIO BIAGGI.

BOURNE'S PRIVATE INSTITUTE,
ROSEBOURNE HALL,
A FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
Four Thousand Feet above the Ocean.
O. C. HASELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MR. AND MRS. ELIJAH CHARLES'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 5 East 14th-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
HARTSVILLE, CORTLAND CO., N. Y.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR
Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR & BOYD'S Commercial College, 27 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., is the most practical institution for young men.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL,
Putnam County, N. Y., 60 miles from New-York, is supplied with all the modern improvements. Rates $350. Circulars forwarded. Address GEO. C. SMITH.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-
YORK.—The Annual Examination for Admission will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, at 9 A. M. Persons desiring admission to the Freshman Class are requested to present themselves at the University Building, Washington Square, on that day.
By order of the Faculty.
HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Boarding School for Young Ladies and Children. The next session will commence on the 6th of October.
Rev. ALONZO PLACE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MISS. BENEDICT'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 Madison-av., will reopen Sept. 16. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT GLEN-
WOOD, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for Boys. Term opens Sept. 2.
Rev. ALONZO PLACE, A. M., Principal.

AESTHETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRIT-
ING.—SPENCERIAN SYSTEM. Packard's Business College, No. 49 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

TO MOTHERS.—HOME EDUCATION.—
Children efficiently educated by daughter of eminent scholar in three months. Address MRS. M., Box No. 1,000 Post Office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG
Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Mrs. EMILY NELSON.

HENRY W. SIGLER'S ENGLISH,
French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKWALTER'S ENGLISH
and French Boarding School for Young Ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR YOUNG
Ladies.—Hempstead Institute, Long Island. Address E. EDSON.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF
Music, English and French, would like a few pupils. Address Box No. 4,000 Post Office.

TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY WISHES A
few pupils in French and music. Address Miss L., No. 22 East 45th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and of rich design,
$30, $35, $40, $45, $50 and upward.
THE FERRETT SLATE COMPANY,
No. 4 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF
every description, at low prices. Call and examine stock. Manufactory, 3d-av., corner 45th-st. Store, 3d-av., corner 44th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS, REID-STOVES.
Marbleized Slate Mantels, Grates, Tiles, Hearths, &c. Reid-stoves put up in the country. Our price list.
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTEL CO.,
No. 24 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, DECORATED
Marble and Marble Mantelpieces and Fireplace Designs. T. F. STEWART, No. 318 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Estimates furnished. Orders promptly executed.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITH-
out board, in a private family, to gentlemen and wife, or gentlemen and their sons, at 8 Fifth-av., corner Fourteenth-st. Will be open for the reception of guests on and after Dec. 1.

A FURNISHED SUITE AND SINGLE ROOM,
with board, in a private family, to gentlemen and wife, or gentlemen and their sons. Address, with references, A. B., Box No. 4,000 Post Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A
large room, with first-rate board, in a private family. Address, stating terms and particulars, W. J., Box No. 4,000 Post Office.

NO. 23 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN
Fifth and Sixth-avs.—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Reference required for single gentlemen. Reference exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE BELVEDERE
HOUSE.—Handsome suites of rooms, with private bath, &c., and single rooms, en suite or separate, with board, in the first-class house, No. 2 Fifth-av.

NO. 43 WEST 32D-ST.—A PARLOR AND
bedroom on parlor floor, and two large rooms above, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; also, a single room, suitable for a gentleman; gaslight; no children required.

WANTED—BOARD IN AN AMERICAN FAM-
ily, by an American lady and gentleman, or French, or German, Holstein preferred. The lady has been teaching French, German and Music for the last nine years. Address A. B., Box No. 4,000 Post Office.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND
bedroom, furnished, with board, to single gentleman; also, single rooms; family private. Apply at No. 1 Jones-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 236.—FURNISHED ROOMS,
en suite, or single, with board, permanent or transient, reasonable.

TO LET—AT NO. 211 WEST NINTH-ST. FUR-
nished rooms and board, with all modern improvements, for honorable, business men, or without board. Apply as above.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE
PUBLIC PRINTING.
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1868.
In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of "An act entitled 'An act to further regulate the duties of the Congressional Printer, and for the better execution of the public printing,'" approved on the 20th of July, 1868, Proposals will be received on the 15th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Paper for the public printing for the first session of the Fortieth Congress, and for the first session of the Forty-first Congress, the quantity of each kind required to be furnished, and the number of reams to be delivered at each place, being estimated from the number used during the present session of the Congress.
The published schedule has ascertained the number of reams required for the Congressional Printing Paper, containing 3072 inches, and weighing forty-three pounds per ream; the number of reams for the Executive Printing Paper, containing 3072 inches, and weighing forty-three pounds per ream; the number of reams

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

Remonstrance Against one Proposed Removal of the New-York Hospital.

To the Governors of the New-York Hospital:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned physicians and surgeons of the institution under your charge have been informed that you have resolved to lease its present site on Broadway, and that the Board intends to remove the hospital to Bloomingdale Asylum farm, with the majority of your Board.

Against this proposed change of location we beg leave to enter our respectful remonstrance, and to invite your earnest attention to the following considerations, upon which our remonstrance is based:

In a communication which the physicians and surgeons had the honor to lay before your Board more than a year ago, when the question of the removal to Bloomingdale was first agitated, we dwelt upon the important position which the New-York Hospital has occupied from its foundation as an asylum for cases of surgical accident and active disease, requiring prompt attention and careful care. Its location, in the centre of a dense and rapidly increasing population, made it for years the most important charity in the City, and the great number and variety of the cases of disease and injury which have been treated in its wards have rendered it a higher and more extended reputation than had ever been enjoyed by any similar institution in the country. The care of chronic and incurable cases has always been regarded as foreign to the functions of this hospital. The system of regular inspection and supervision by the Governors themselves, and the daily attendance of the physicians and surgeons, have been rendered necessary by the large number of surgical injuries and acute diseases which have always occupied its wards. The removal of the hospital to Bloomingdale, however, must convert it into an asylum for chronic and incurable invalids. Instead of being surrounded, as it has been for many years, by a dense population, and easy of access for the victims of the accidents and diseases which are incidental to commercial and manufacturing interests, it would for many years find itself isolated in a scarcely settled region, and for some time, certainly, cut off from easy and rapid communication with those districts of the City where accidents and the conditions that produce disease chiefly occur.

It may be urged that the growth of the City will soon absorb Bloomingdale, and that the means of rapid transit, already contemplated between the upper and lower parts of the Island, will make it accessible. But, though the most sanguine expectations in regard to the development of the City above the Central Park, within the next five years, should be realized, it is probable that the contiguity of the Bloomingdale property to the Park and the projected boulevards, will establish a neighborhood that is not likely to need or encourage such an institution as its founders intended the New-York Hospital to be. As illustrations of the imperative necessity of such a hospital as the one under your control in the lower part of the town, the recent explosion of the steam fire-engine in the Bowery, and the late ferry disaster, might be cited. The victims of such accidents as these would hardly have been taken to Bloomingdale under the most favorable conditions for transportation; the number of transfers necessary, and the time consumed would have seriously imperilled their comfort, if not their chances of life. Such disasters as these are not uncommon in the records of the New-York Hospital, and a host of witnesses, living and dead, have testified their grateful appreciation of the prompt succor received within its walls.

But there is another consideration which, in the opinion of the physicians and surgeons, militates strongly against the removal of the hospital to Bloomingdale; we refer to the loss, which it would thereby entail, of that valuable influence which this institution has always exercised as a clinical school. As the successors of the long line of distinguished teachers upon whose shoulders have fallen the mantle of their predecessors, we may be pardoned for speaking earnestly upon this point.

The Governors of the hospital have striven to establish the most enlightened liberality in encouraging the cause of clinical education; not only by allowing the free admission of students from all the colleges, but by making generous provision for the keeping of records, the establishment of a library and a pathological cabinet. The results of their encouragement are to be found in the deservedly high and widely extended reputation of their institution as a clinical school. In all parts of the country witnesses could be found to testify to the lessons of inestimable value learned in its wards, and the contributions which its experience has made to the literature of the profession are found in many of the standard books and journals throughout Europe and this country.

It is evident that in the adoption of every measure for the cultivation and diffusion of the clinical privileges of the hospital, the Governors have recognized the mutual advantages which such a course conferred upon the patients and the public; securing at once for the latter the benefit of the highest skill and attention, and for the former, at the same time the blessings conferred by the increase of experience and scientific improvement. It may be safely affirmed that all true progress in the medical and surgical art has been mainly due to the opportunities afforded by hospitals of studying disease on a large scale, and under uniform conditions. The concentration of sick that has led to the establishment of clinical instruction in all the large hospitals in Europe and in this country, and in many of the large cities of Europe hospitals have colleges connected with them—an alliance which certainly presents unmistakable advantages both for science and humanity.

If the New-York Hospital is removed to Bloomingdale, it will be so remote from the medical colleges, and is likely to be so secluded in its character that, for many years at least, it will exercise no influence as a clinical school, and the immediate loss to science must be regarded as great. We believe the public, as well as the profession, will deplore this result with profound regret, and, on the other hand, that the rebuilding of the institution within the limits of the populous portion of the City will secure for it the cordial sympathy and support of all classes of citizens. A third objection to the removal to Bloomingdale, the deterioration of which it would be the occasion in the comfortableness of that portion of the island. The material character of the soil is well known, and it must be a long time before a proper system of drainage and sewerage can reclaim the locality from the horrible influence. Diseases of malarial origin are most unfavorable to surgical cases. The condition of the wards while there is scarcely a family in the vicinity that has not suffered more or less from them. The work of grading, the laying out of streets and the sewering of this part of the island will doubtless aggravate seriously the existing malarial influence of the region. The objection to the hospital, intended for cases suffering from acute surgical injuries or acute diseases, in such a locality might be justified by necessity as a military expedient, but could hardly be defended in a community which is able to respect sanitary laws.

In the fourth place, the physicians and surgeons wish to call the attention of the Governors to the impracticability of constructing a suitable and large hospital on the western side of the City, and at a point not higher up than Seventy-third or Seventy-fourth street. It is important for many reasons that hospital accommodations in large city should be proportioned to the density of the population, and be distributed near to the different centres and possible points of accumulation in the region. Where there are most needed. A glance at the topography of New-York, in regard to the hospitals, will show that, leaving out the dispensaries, all the hospital accommodations east of Broadway, as the dividing line, is furnished by Bellevue Hospital, the Charity Hospital, the Gelmen Hospital, the Women's Hospital, and the Colored Home; while west of Broadway, on the other hand, we have the New-York Hospital, St. Vincent and the Mount Sinai Hospitals, the two latter being small and denominational institutions. Should the New-York Hospital, therefore, be removed to Bloomingdale, it will leave a population of over 500,000 without any accessible hospital accommodations, and this population is largely composed of the poor and the very classes which furnish the greatest amount of shipping harbored in the North River shores, the number of commercial disasters and manufacturing establishments, and the important sanitary duties imposed on the lower wards half of the City, and in Jersey City and Hoboken. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of having a large hospital near at hand, as stated the case demands in the way of accidents and disease incidental to such a region.

In conclusion, the physicians and surgeons beg that you will give the objections which have been stated to the proposition to remove the hospital to Bloomingdale the most careful consideration. They would respectfully remind you that the fact that the institution was originally proposed, and the charter for its foundation obtained, through the efforts of medical men, and that its distinction, as well as the charities it has dispensed, are largely due to the fidelity and self-sacrificing devotion of its physicians and surgeons.

We realize the necessity of a wise administration of the financial interests of the institution, as the same time we cannot believe it is necessary to sacrifice for a period of years any permanency of the hospital to the securing of prospective wealth. We believe that the interests of science and the needs of suffering humanity are paramount to all other considerations, and we respectfully ask for them our earnest attention.

Signed by Drs. W. H. Van Buren, Parish, Hallsted, Stevens, Bendell, Allen, Krakenstein, Beck, Stearns, Bruen, Bache, Mabry, H. H. Draper, Gamble, Smith, Bradley and McLane.

Working-women's Homes.

This interesting establishment is well worth a visit to those interested in the problem of cheap living. The Workingwomen's Home was established in October, 1867, with the idea of ameliorating working-women as far as they should be prepared to profit by the boon of cheap, healthful and comfortable rates in the regions where they are most needed. A glance at the topography of New-York, in regard to the hospitals, will show that, leaving out the dispensaries, all the hospital accommodations east of Broadway, as the dividing line, is furnished by Bellevue Hospital, the Charity Hospital, the Gelmen Hospital, the Women's Hospital, and the Colored Home; while west of Broadway, on the other hand, we have the New-York Hospital, St. Vincent and the Mount Sinai Hospitals, the two latter being small and denominational institutions. Should the New-York Hospital, therefore, be removed to Bloomingdale, it will leave a population of over 500,000 without any accessible hospital accommodations, and this population is largely composed of the poor and the very classes which furnish the greatest amount of shipping harbored in the North River shores, the number of commercial disasters and manufacturing establishments, and the important sanitary duties imposed on the lower wards half of the City, and in Jersey City and Hoboken. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of having a large hospital near at hand, as stated the case demands in the way of accidents and disease incidental to such a region.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Stability in Forms of Government—Discourse by Rev. Dr. Hopkins.

Rev. Dr. HOPKINS, President of Williams College, yesterday, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, opposed a discourse delivered at the quarter-century anniversary of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, held at Marietta, Ohio. Services commenced at 3:30 P. M. The following was Dr. HOPKINS' text:

"And wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of thy times, and strength of salvation; the fear of the Lord is his treasure."—Isaiah, xxxiii., 6.

The reverend gentleman asked what was stability? It is not permanence. Those may coincide, but are not the same. The ocean is permanent, but not stable. A mountain is both permanent and stable. A people are permanent; their Government may or may not be stable. Stability presupposes permanence. It implies force acting as permanent materials. It is one thing to say of anything that it is and endures, and another to say of it that it stands. It not only is, but is sustained as it is by a permanent force. This is the meaning of the word as it is most frequently recognized by the sublier perception of the poet when he says—

"'Tis by Thy strength the mountains stand.
God of eternal power."

As thus understood, stability will differ in character and value with the forces that cause it and the materials made stable. There may be a stability of mere quiescent matter, as of the pillars in a temple. There may be a stability of life, as with plants. This may give us an order, but an order of stagnation. There may also be, as in the planets, the higher stability of systems of matter from regular movements. Here the stability is not in the things themselves, but in the force, or the movement and the unerring idea. The speaker then analogized these three kinds of stability in forms of stability in matter, very few of the three, that is, of Governments and of the social state. There may be a stability imposed from above and from without that shall hold individuals and classes in fixed relations, and shall produce identity of organization from age to age. This answers to the mechanical force in matter. It will be an order of stagnation. So has it been for generations in India and China. There have been a stability and order, but a stability without growth, and an order without progress. No man, it be will, any inspiration, whether it be of ideas or of men. If man, as such, the race, the life of the past, of ancestors, or under any form, the future will be part of a petrified past. If they are controlled by other men, despotically they will be used as instruments for the purposes of power or of gain, and the sacred name of order being prostituted to hallow the perversion, they will be taught that obedience to the will of men may have subserve their ends. Under such an order there may be vast progress in mechanical and decorative art, in the fine arts and statues, in works which require masses of men under the direction of one will; and the accumulated product of these toil, in all the forms of civilization of the time, in manhood, and there may be a momentary consent-ment of classes within their own class that some will call happiness, but the institution of the marriage, the wants of the race are not thus met, and all legitimate agitations and upheavals and revolutions have been from a quickened and expanding humanity struggling against the imposed "order" of such an order. The second form of stability, strength, is that which is possible for the times, is symbolized, not by the quiescent stability of things in themselves, giving an order of stagnation and of death, but by the stability from movements, as in the heavens. This would give a stability and order compatible with growth, as in a tree, and not only permitting, but requiring constant progress toward the perfection and elevation of the race. A stability thus symbolized, and viewed in its widest extent, gives us the highest and grandest conception that the human mind can reach. This is that of an intelligent and moral system corresponding in extent and grandeur to the physical system, and held forever in the stability of a progress to order under the government of an infinite and perfect God.

With this view of stability, the question arose, and the text, the speaker proceeded to show from that, and to illustrate the following propositions: First—That the thing to be desired by a people is stability of the times. Second—That the stability to be thus desired can only be the result of wisdom and knowledge. Third—That in such stability will be found the strength of a nation in any emergency. Fourth—That the fear of God here identified with wisdom is that in a nation which He regards as His treasure, and is thus that on which the stability will depend. Fifth—That the Christian college is an essential means of the wisdom and knowledge needed for the stability of the people; that the college of society is to be generated for what it has done during the past twenty-five years, and to be encouraged and sustained in what it proposes to do. The reverend gentleman having entered into a lucid proof of these assertions, and after a comparison of the different forms of government, in which he showed the stability of monarchy to be republican form of government; it has been said that a republican government is stronger than any other. With wisdom and knowledge it is; without them it is weaker than any other. Under any form of government wisdom and knowledge are saving. Knowledge alone is not strong. Of this we see a striking signal example in our day. The power of Austria went down before Prussia because Prussia had a deeper spirit of wisdom in her counsels, and more knowledge among her people. But of this and of the strength of a republic, our own country furnishes the best example. No other form of Government would so well, or should have withstood such a shock and assault as that which it has just undergone, and this people, witnessed and endured during the late civil war. No other people could have paralleled such a spectacle as was presented by this people at the time of their first uprising, or on the second election of President Lincoln, or on the second uprising which followed that election. The conditions were universal. There was prejudice and passion and treason. Different and discordant nationalities had been poured in upon us. There was ignorance and corruption. But there was among the people a wider diffusion than ever before of wisdom and knowledge, and the power of the people in intelligent self-government, which descended into and became in the nation in the hour of its peril, a strength of salvation. It was the educated mind and trained heart of the country that saved it. And if the world be under new conditions we can readily see how wisdom and knowledge might be sufficient as a stability for the times, and a stability it could shake. Let a people know each other as worthy of confidence, let them know their institutions as those were, and comprehend them as meeting their wants with the least possible burden, and the voice of reason and the behests of duty would concert with the promptings of every high impulse of the heart, and the stability of such institutions as these a people would never have disestablished themselves and could not be conquered. They would "be all tightness, and would inherit the land forever." With regard to collegiate training the reverend gentleman said that liberal education advanced in a greater ratio than any one of the lines of progress toward the perfection and elevation of the race. A stability thus symbolized, and viewed in its widest extent, gives us the highest and grandest conception that the human mind can reach. This is that of an intelligent and moral system corresponding in extent and grandeur to the physical system, and held forever in the stability of a progress to order under the government of an infinite and perfect God.

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The Dover-street Mission-school.

The third annual festival of this school was held recently at the New-York Free Sunday's Mission House, corner of Water and Dover streets. This school was organized nearly four years ago, and has been conducted since then through the indefatigable energies of Capt. B. RICHARDSON, who was assisted by Messrs. SIX, HAZARDSON, BLACK and others. These gentlemen obtain all the expenses of the school, including rent, teachers' salaries, books, &c., together with a substantial dinner for every child, each day.

The school now numbers about sixty-five children picked up, many of them, out of the very worst dens of Water, and Dover, and other contiguous streets, where they would have remained until this day in all their vice and wretchedness had it not been for these efforts.

The room for the use of the school, over the Mission, is light, well-furnished room, where they are taught during the week the ordinary branches taught in our best schools, by Miss DAVIS, as this teacher and musician. On the Sabbath the children are formed into Sunday-school classes and organized as a branch of G. F. SCHAUFFLER'S, Mo. 16 Old Slip Church, and are taught by the same. It is intended to extend the system that has found success, even in reaching these poor children, that we are now in the morning of existence of the rich. The anniversary services showed the importance of this kind of effort among this destitute and most degraded class of children in our City.

A dense crowd, orderly, and well-behaved number of children could not have been assembled anywhere; and their singing, recitations and speaking of pieces could not have been excelled by any children of the same age. The whole exercises reflected great credit upon all concerned. The Rev. Dr. FORD, Jessup's agent, and the lecturer, but the professor who sits in his chair and utters teachings which his pupils may take or not as they please, but the dilettante, to whom theories, molds and circles are power in the light artist. Others make statutes; He makes men. It is the object of the college to make men. The speaker then returned to the previous effect on general character, the existence of the college in society, as he said. He closed by urging the congregation to contribute largely for the support of such institutions.

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The Women's Union Missionary Society—Meeting in Brooklyn—Address by Rev. Drs. Eddy, Storrs, Behnsack and Huddington.

A meeting of the members and friends of the Women's Union Missionary Society, of the Methodist Evangelical Churches of Brooklyn, was held in the church on the Heights, (Rev. Dr. KOTT's,) last evening. The exercises were commenced by Rev. Dr. POMEROY, of the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, reading a portion of the Scriptures and offering prayer.

Rev. Dr. EDDY, who presided, in addressing the meeting, said that the object of the society was formed in 1861 by ladies, and its membership was of ladies only, in response to the desires of missionaries, especially those who were laboring in Asiatic countries, as the only means of reaching the women in Oriental countries. Under the auspices of the Society, 30 Bible-women are employed in Burmah and India, and sixty-six Bible-reading women in Burmah, India, China, Turkey and Mexico. Dr. EDDY pronounced the work of this Society the true solution of the problem of "woman's work."

Mr. S. T. WARREN was then called upon, who spoke of the remarkable success of the Society, and read extracts from letters received from the female missionary women, from which it appeared that in Calcutta alone were 300,000 women in need of the Gospel, to say nothing of the millions in the immediate region of that city. To meet this exigency there were twelve missionaries, and a number of native women converted and educated, and located at the last of the seclusion of the women of India from out-door life. Miss BARROWS wrote of forty women whom she was engaged in teaching, not one of them had the knowledge of having a soul to be saved. Some of these women had, however, come to see Jesus and to believe in His saving power, and felt that their gods had no salvation for their souls, and they were truly grateful for their new sense of safety. But a few had caused a disposition to be solicitous about the truth of Christianity. The embracing of the doctrines by these women involved the sacrifice of friends and home, and the Word of God read to them in the privacy of household, effected a change in India of a progressive character the women—the mothers must be reached, for only through them was Indian society to be regenerated.

Rev. Dr. R. S. STORRS, Jr., of the Church of the Pilgrims, made a brief address. He said that the object of the Society must commend it to the favor of people. It was a society of women for the salvation of heathen women, and to add anything to that would be like attempting to paint the violet, or to illuminate the sun. The speaker then discoursed upon the lack of education among women in foreign countries, and the importance of the influence of "mothers." Nothing good, he said, in evil. It was not necessary to go outside the Bible to find how much a fanatical woman could do to injure the religion of Jehovah; it was amply supplied in the history of the Phœnician Princess Jezebel. He made an eloquent argument of the effect of Jezebel's position "on the throne," and showed the conversion of Lydia, of Thyatira, at the place of prayer outside of Philippi by the preaching of Paul. The lesson to be learned from these and other instances of which the speaker alluded, was the importance of carrying the Gospel of Christ to the heathen mothers and women in all nations. He thought that there had been no work done in the machinery of missions—that since had in the Society discovered the great missionary lever, which when touched moved along with the power and speed of a locomotive carrying a village in its train. Then, too, this work of bringing the whole body doing much to develop the benevolence of Christendom. Miss BARROWS, the daughter of a Methodist minister, was the chief of the mission station at Ceylon, had secured a Mission-house at a cost of $20,000, and he thought the women of Brooklyn should feel proud to add to that amount, if they could not raise the whole sum.

Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, of St. Paul's Church, next spoke. He addressed himself more particularly to the "work at home." This Society was the hand of Christian women stretched out to Heathen women—the hand of Christian civilization put forth to save souls perishing, and a worse than Gentooism darkness. It was in the bosoms of our Christian women that that Society had its origin. It was for the holiest of their prayers had been offered up—for the success of the work of the Society, and it was coming to home influences that the Society made its successes. The Society involved no expenses for official salary, all the house work of the Society was performed by good women for the love of Christ. It was a Catholic as well as a woman's work—it was not a sectarian mission, for all the Churches of Christ were represented in the Society. It was a fashionable time for the departure of the Christian abroad to work for their distant field—the work of prayer for the evangelization of the world. The prayers of Christians throughout the world will rise them over the sea and bear them onward to the throne of Christ. The exercises of these prayer-meetings were the most impressive spectacles of these latter days, and the speaker bade them in the name of Christ and the Church, God-speed.

Rev. Dr. BONNEHOUR made the concluding address, bidding farewell to the three ladies—Mrs. BOBERG and Mrs. COMPTON—who had visited each one of the pews near the pulpit, beside Mrs. DURBURG, of New-York. He reminded them of the pays that other missionary women had taken before them. He spoke of Dr. WILLARD PARKER'S daughter, KITTY, now in Africa, and preferring to furnish there and speak for Jesus to the benighted Africans, beside the grave of her husband, and her own, than be turning home to enjoy the luxuries and comforts provided in her father's magnificent mansion. He mentioned several other instances of remarkable devoteeness on the part of Christian women to the missionary work, and concluded by assuring the ladies about to depart that their efforts established at home, and their right hands would forget their cunning and their tongues cleave to the roofs of their mouths, if they omitted to remember them in their prayers as they left their homes here to look for other homes across the seas.

The congregation then united in singing a parting hymn, and Dr. BONNEHOUR closed by pronouncing the benediction.

New Temperance Hall.

A new temperance hall was opened yesterday afternoon on the lower floor of the building corner of Eighth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, under the auspices of thirteen Divisions, comprising the Western District of the Sons of Temperance of the City. The room is a very commodious one, being about 100 feet deep by 28 feet wide, and furnishing seating room for nearly 500 persons. It has been very neatly decorated, and hence presents a very attractive and comfortable appearance. Attached to the room is a smaller one—a reading-room—which will be open daily except Saturday, and will be supplied with all the leading newspapers and magazines, and a library of choice books, accessible to all who may desire to avail themselves of them. Five lectures, temperance and otherwise, will be delivered in this room frequently during the year, and a general invitation is extended to the public to attend. The leading mover in the enterprise is Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., who generously contributed $1,000 from his private purse toward defraying the expenses of the work.

The audience in attendance yesterday was so numerous that it was impossible to conduct the formal dedication ceremonies of the Order, as originally completed, and they were accordingly dispensed with. The Grand Worthy Patriarch of this jurisdiction, Mr. CHAUNCEY, presided, and the entertainment inaugurated Rev. C. V. CUMMINGS, Chaplain of Seven Seas, Rev. W. F. CRAFTS, of Poughkeepsie, Rev. Dr. ROBERTS, Rev. Mr. MCMASTER, Rev. Dr. ARMSTRONG, Rev. Lorens E. KING, Rev. S. T. MCMASTER, and Mr. G. P. GARNER, of the Tribune and others, afterward delivered appropriate and stirring addresses, in which they appealed earnestly to the Christian community to sustain this worthy undertaking. Several pieces of temperance music were finely rendered by the audience at intervals, and the exercises terminated with the benediction.

Westminster Presbyterian Church.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church is between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets in Twenty-second-street. Yesterday was the occasion of the installation of the new pastor, Rev. Chauncey M. McKinstry, in place of Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, who resigned the Presidency of Hamilton College, in Indiana. Mr. McKinstry has lately been pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Poughkeepsie. His installatory sermon yesterday morning served as a means of introducing himself and his sentiments to the congregation. In the afternoon, after the ordinary exercises with and prayer, he urged that every encouragement should be given to the poor to visit his church, and that seats, not occupied, should be freely accorded to them. His desire, also, was that members of the congregation should enter into active evangelical work, and visit the poor with words of piety and deeds of an exhortation of the spiritual kind, and in poverty-stricken homes. He was very eloquent upon the evils of intemperance, and hoped that his flock would use every effort to redeem all cases that came marvellously under their eye and to spare no means of doing so. The discourse of Mr. McKinstry was interesting throughout.

The Church Choral Union.

We have been requested to state to the members, associate members and friends of the Church Choral Union, that the next general rehearsal will take place on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, precisely, at TRIMBLE Chapel, Second House, West Twenty-fifth-street. All contributing to become associate members are invited to attend, and to make application for introduction to the church members, Mr. A. M. STEPHENS, Mr. Murray Hill-square, or by Dr. W. E. WARNER, of Trinity Chapel.

There are no entrance fee or yearly dues.

ANOTHER BOND ROBBERY.

Thirty Thousand Dollars' Worth of United States Bonds and a Large Quantity of Bonds and Stocks Stolen in Nine-street—No Clue to the Perpetrators.

Another of those mysterious bond robberies, which from time to time occur in this City, was made public yesterday. It appears that on Saturday morning a package containing $30,000 worth of United States Bonds and other securities, the property of one estate and other parties, was taken from the bank and removed to the office of Messrs. Brinckerhoff & Boosevelt, who occupy rooms at No. 32 Nine-street. The box was left in the vault, and was placed by the clerk in charge of the office, rolling and behind the desk. Nothing more was thought of the cash box until 3 P. M., when it was found to have been opened. It appears that during the interval between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. three unknown men called at the office of Messrs. Brinckerhoff & Boosevelt, and made certain inquiries relating to shipping stocks. They had quite a long conversation with one of the clerks, and when they took their departure, excited no suspicion. Soon afterward a woman called and made similar inquiries. The employés have not recollected any other persons calling at the office, and therefore suspicion points strongly to the three men. As $30,000 worth of the stolen bonds were negotiable at sight, strenuous efforts are being made by the detectives to regain possession of them.

POLICE COURTS.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LUDWIG, JUSTICE.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

JAMES CLEMENS (colored) was charged with an unknown man on New-Year's Day in the Second-avenue, and as these disputants were proceeding to blows PAUL FELIX, of No. 479 Second-avenue, interfered in the hope of peace, when CLEMENS turned his wrath upon him, and stabbed him in the back with a knife, causing a dangerous and possibly fatal wound. Capt. CARPENTER, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police, has since endeavored to have CLEMENS arrested, and succeeded, with the assistance of Roundsmen NICHOLSON, in finding the accused in his bed at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Magistrate, Capt. CARPENTER informed the Court that FELIX was still confined to his bed by his wound to appear as a complainant, as CLEMENS was held to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.

HOTEL THIEF.

C. RATHBURNIUS SMITH, a guest of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, woke up yesterday morning about 7 o'clock in his room and discovered DANIEL J. LOGAN, aged 29, a native of Philadelphia, in his apartment, busily engaged in rummaging the pockets of his clothing as it lay on a chair. Mr. SMITH sprang from his bed and pursued LOGAN through the corridor. Officer DRAPER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, heard the call for Police, and intercepted LOGAN in his attempt to escape. When brought before the Court, Mr. SMITH said that LOGAN was suspected to steal $1,000 worth of jewelry and $18 in cash which were in his vest. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail.

SCORED BY A WOMAN.

JEREMIAH S. CLARK, No. 203 Greenwich-street, and MARY HALL, alias Duffy, in Greene-street, at 11:30 o'clock on Saturday night, and accompanied her to No. 188 Greene-street, where he went to bed and to sleep. He subsequently ascertained that MARY left the room with his pantaloons in the pockets of which were a pocket-book containing $60 in cash, a check for $1,000, payable to the order of CLARK & Co., and a gold watch and chain, a pocket handkerchief, and a pair of woolen gloves. She then secured home to No. 162 Greene-street, wherein Officer QUINN, of the Eighth Ward, visiting the room occupied by her, the missing gloves were found on the floor. MARY was arrested and held for trial.

HOUSE MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED SUICIDE.

On Saturday afternoon LOUIS BERGERMAN, of No. 72 Eldridge-street, left that place, and after an hour's absence discovered that the rear window of his store had been forced open, and two coats, a gold ring, all valued at $27 50, had been stolen. At a later hour LEWIS MILLER, a German, aged 40, and a resident of Maryland, was found in possession of the two coats, so he was arrested, and on being arraigned before the Magistrate was committed for trial.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

PICKING POCKETS IN A CHURCH.

Mrs. ELLEN DOHERTY, of No. 117 Nassau-street, attended divine service yesterday at the St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, in Barclay-street, and occupied a seat in the gallery. While engaged in her devotions, Mrs. DOHERTY felt MARY ANN CLARK press heavily against her in an unceremonious manner, and at the same time felt the hand of some person fumbling in the pocket of her dress. Aroused by this discovery, Mr